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NYPL

Women OF KOREA

No. 1 (85) 1980

Kanggye Post Office in Kanggye City, Chagang Province

This is a historic building where the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, then 11 years old, let his parents know his safe arrival to Kanggye City by telegram in March 1923 on the way of 1,000-ri journey for learning to Mangyongdae from Pataokou in deference to the wish of his father who said that one should know first about his own country.

NYPL

Women of KOREA

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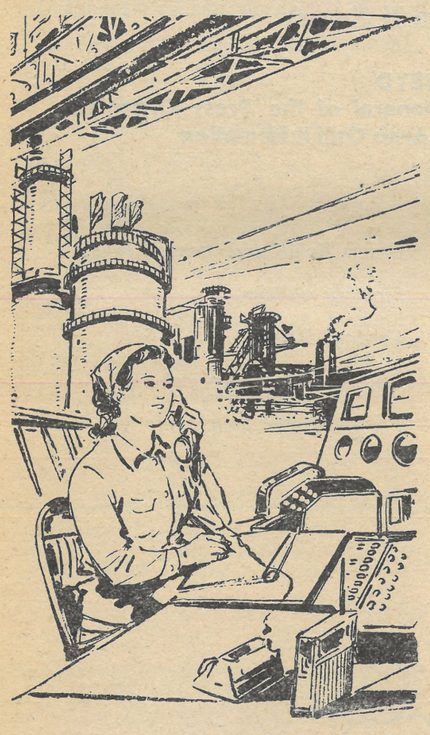
THE ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION



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Scientist for the people (Dr. Paek Sol Hui, Labour Hero and a researcher of the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences)

BACK COVER:

Wintry riverscape of Taedong-gang (at the foot of Moran Hill giving a view of Rungra Islet)

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Immortal Juche—New Dawn

(Poem dedicated to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung)

FADIEL OBEYD
Director General of the Press Organization of the Arab Gulf Information

Springs and brooks,
Streams and rivers,
Lakes and oceans,
All of them sing with us
Of the Juche idea immortal!

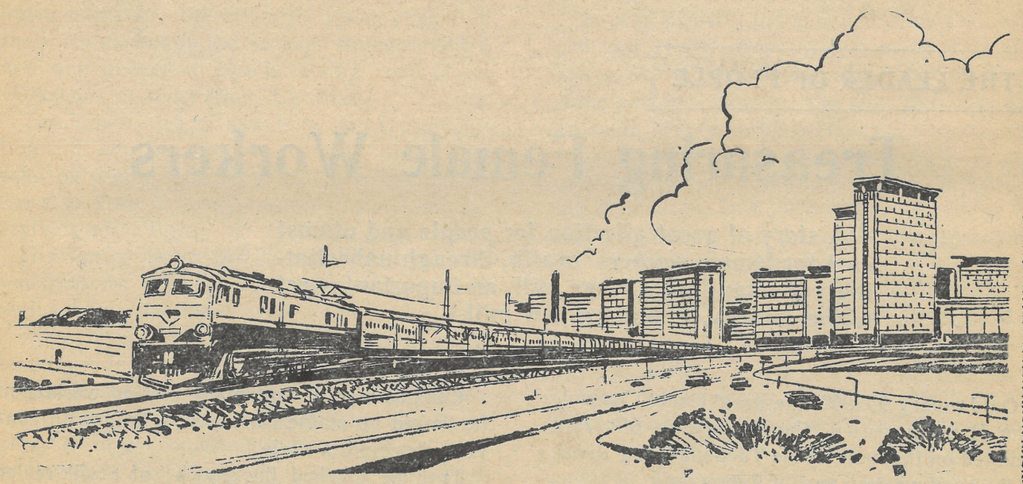
Green fields and wooded hills,
Flowery valleys,
Verdant lawns
Call in unison everywhere
For the Juche idea immortal!

The sun and moon,
The stars and skies,
The lands and seas,
The whole of the universe
Now know about the Juche idea immortal!
Great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung,
Founder of the Juche idea immortal,
You are now
In the hearts of the masses
Not only in Korea
But elsewhere in the world.

Great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung,
Your Juche idea
Is the rays of dawn
That brings the morn.

The rays shine the world
Giving it new life.

Great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung,
Your idea immortal,
Your idea creative
We shall take
From your land wonderful
From Korean soil
From the land of revolution and construction
From the land of Juche
To everywhere
In the homeland of Arabs.



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among silk-reel workers

THE LEADER OF PEOPLE

Treasuring Female Workers

—A story of great affection for people and utmost care for female workers' health, through unhesitatingly dismantling a large mill, an important asset to the country, to build a new mill—

On January 9, 1962, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Pyongyang Silk Mill situated on the bank of the Taedong-gang River, in the southwestern part of Pyongyang.

The fatherly leader went round the working places of female hands first of all.

Coming into the automatic reeling workteam, he looked up at the vaporous ceiling with concerned eyes for a while.

Then he touched the smock of a silk-reeler standing by a machine, and worried himself much about its dampishness.

Closely studying the working conditions of the silk-reelers, the fatherly leader was now going into the fourth silk-reeling workshop, when a functionary of the mill entreated him not to walk in there.

But, the fatherly leader entered the workshop hazy with vapour, saying: I don't care. The workers do their jobs here all the time, and why can't we go in only to have a look because of vapour? We should all get in and see with our own eyes.

With the lapse of time, his suite and functionaries more earnestly wished he would come out of the place as soon as possible.

The fatherly leader, however, took no thought of leaving their working place.

At a tussah boiling place, the fatherly leader spoke to the light industrial officials in words to this effect:

We can provide them with better working conditions, can't we? We have built many factories after the war, and why can't we provide better working conditions in this mill? We must treasure our workers. You can do so if only you are concerned. It is not a Communist who does not cherish the workers.

Then the fatherly leader instructed the responsible cadres to build a new mill for them.

His attendants were amazed at his instructions as to an immediate start of construction work from next day.

For the protection of the health of female workers and for the improvement of their working conditions, the fatherly leader thus told them to dismantle the whole mill to build a new one instead of reconstructing one of its workshops or renovating it partially.

The fatherly leader saw to it that the revolution and construction was carried on for the sake of people, attaching the greatest importance to them in every respect and making everything serve them.

His words stirred the deepest feelings of the functionaries and all their hearts were filled with sublime emotion.

After inspecting every workshop and workteam, the fatherly leader selected a site for a new mill. He said: The building site should cover a wide vacant land along the Taedong-gang River to construct a playing field, too, so that the workers could enjoy athletics. And, planting trees and raising flowers around the mill to cover it with green foliage in summer would enhance its scenic beauty.

That day the fatherly leader seemed to give no mind to leaving the mill until lunch time. Then, personally taking up the matter of the new mill construction, he called a conference of cadres concerned on the spot, and took the state measures with regard to building a modern silk mill.

The fatherly leader said to the following effect:

First, let's build it first in such a way as to ensure the best conditions for work and cultural recreation. As to the construction cost, let's count it later. We must provide the workers with sufficient working conditions and should not spare anything for their health.

He regarded the colossal cost of construction not as a loss but as a profit to the country and the interests of revolution if it was beneficial to the female workers and good for people.

This lofty intention of his was a noble thought enabling our working class and women to enjoy an independent and creative life of worthwhile labour in this land breaking away from the old ways of industrial construction by which factories used to be built with the main stress on profits.

One year elapsed since then. On a mid-May evening, several cars were running towards the mill. The great leader was taking a ride in one of them.

He was pleased and satisfied more than anyone else at the news of the completion of a new grand modern Pyongyang Silk Mill. So, he made another visit to the silk mill that day although busy with his work.

The fatherly leader walked round all the processes of operation and talked with the managing staff of the mill before leaving there. He asked them whether the female workers were contented with the new mill.

He received a reply that the workwomen said it was like a "palace". With a smile, he was heartily delighted to hear it repeating what the workers said.

Thus, thanks to the profound intention and great favour of the fatherly leader who treasures the female workers, our women are now enjoying worthwhile life of labour everywhere to their hearts' contents.

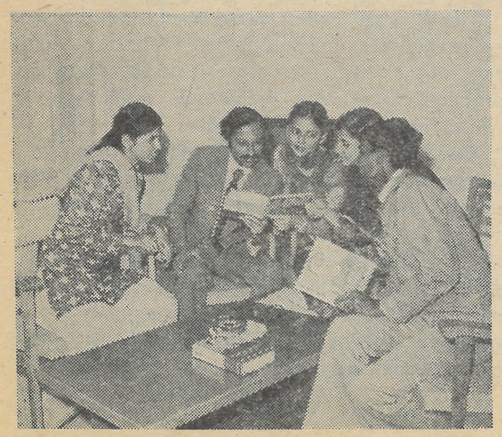
Juche Clarifies Role and Position of Man in Material World

—Excerpts from Land of Morning Calm Busy Today **written by Arne Herlov Petersen, writer and journalist of Denmark—**

The essence of Juche is: Man is master of all and decides all. Juche clarifies the role and position of man in the material world.

Previously Marxist-Leninist theoreticians taught that the material world came first and decided all. But with that theory alone it is impossible to complete the outlook of the people. It is important at the same time to emphasize that man is the highest developed element of the material world. Therefore man is the most important factor in the material world and decides all. Juche has developed as a revolutionary theory that places the masses of people in the center. The previous revolutionary theory had as its basis that the production mode for material goods decides everything. It placed the economical relationship in the center and decided the tactics and strategy from the material conditions of the society. Juche, however, formulates the tactics and strategy from the role of the masses of the people and shows the correct way for the masses to follow in order to free themselves of suppression.

Foreign friends studying the biography of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung



In our century new types of revolutions have arisen—the anti-feudal, anti-imperialist, democratic revolution. This type of revolutions has not been described in Marx's and Lenin's theories, but it is fully covered by Juche.

Juche is of special importance in showing the way to socialism for previously underdeveloped and semi-feudal countries, which have not been through the capitalist phase. Juche formulates the role for class liberation in the less developed countries. Juche also shows which road to follow after the introduction of the socialist system in the period until the total liberation of man.

Juche clarifies that the content of the continued revolution after the introduction of the socialist system and until the building of communism are the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. In this way the theory of the development from capitalism until the introduction of communism is completed.

The main viewpoint for the masses during the construction and revolution is the viewpoint of independence. The people must by itself solve all problems in a spirit of self-reliance. This is a creative viewpoint, which rejects every hue and kind of dogmatism.

The Juche idea has not only importance for Korea. It has universal importance. It can give all peoples a correct world view and an attitude as masters. It can make it possible for all parties and states to create their own policies. The concept of world revolution is very closely related to Juche. Quite concretely the world revolution consists of every land carrying through her own revolution.

That Juche so strongly emphasizes independence means in no way that Juche is contrary to the proletarian internationalism. On the contrary it is impossible to show international solidarity without independence. Solidarity without independence is nothing but subjugation under the will of others. Juche shows the road to international collaboration on the basis of mutual benefit and this can only happen if every country builds up an independent economy. If you try to carry through economical collaboration with empty hands, the result will not be collaboration but begging.

Juche has universal importance for the new nations which are marching forward towards socialism. It can also be established in capitalist countries, but only inside the working class and other working people of these countries.

It is absolutely necessary to understand Juche before having a look at the different aspects of the Korean revolution. It is also necessary to have a certain knowledge of the foreign oppression of Korea. But first and foremost it is necessary to know something about the remarkable leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung.

"In order to carry out the Korean revolution successfully..., we must awaken all patriotic anti-Japanese forces and band them together firmly and thus arouse them to the sacred anti-Japanese struggle."

KIM IL SUNG

The Anti-Japanese Women's Association and an Evening School

In December 1926 Mother Kang Ban Sok, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and outstanding woman statesman, formed the Anti-Japanese Women's Association (AJWA), the first communist women's revolutionary organization in our country, under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. She banded the broad masses of women together and roused them powerfully to the struggle against Japanese imperialism and for the liberation of the country.

In guiding the new-born AJWA, Mother Kang Ban Sok paid deep attention, above all, to the consolidation of its organization.

The main point aimed at was to train the AJWA members as the women revolutionaries equipped closely with a revolutionary outlook on the world and help them play a vanguard role.

They were the first core elements of our women's emancipation movement and the seeds of revolution that should awaken and lead the broad sections of women.

But, the AJWA members were at a very low politico-ideological level in those days, and not a few members were illiterates.

The great leader saw through the state of affairs and advised that the AJWA should establish an evening school to teach its members their letters and hold short courses, discussions and lecture meetings so that it might carry on the work of enhancing the politico-ideological levels of the membership first of all.

Acting upon his advice, Mother Kang Ban Sok set up an evening school and conducted it.

As to the need for the membership to attend evening school and study hard, she said to this effect:

...We are those who set out in the struggle to liberate the country and achieve the women's emancipation. Without knowledge we women can neither carry out the revolution nor attain our rights. An unlettered person can do nothing. Only when we learn and open our eyes can we view anything in the true light and fight in the right way.

We, the AJWA members, must teach and lead other women. After liberation of the country in the future, we shall have to educate many more women and guide them. So, our members of the AJWA should study before anyone else from now on and work harder at their studies....

Now at the evening class they learned our letters first and then Korean history and geography, arithmetic and common sense in politics.

Mother Kang Ban Sok was the first teacher of the evening school.

On the opening day of the evening school, she said that they must learn their each letter with the determination to win back their lost country at any cost and establish a happy society. Then, she put the Korean alphabet down on sheets of white paper, distributed them to each of the beginners and taught it.

She would give language lesson in combination with the prevailing situation in homeland

Mother Kang Ban Sok, a pioneer of the Korean communist women's movement, educates the Women's Association members in anti-Japanese patriotism

and the miserable plights of the Korean women thereby awakening their revolutionary consciousness.

As they learned their alphabet and attained some educational level, she gave lessons in history and geography of our country and developed their sense of national pride and self-confidence.

Mother Kang Ban Sok held discussions every week through evening classes.

These discussions were arranged in such a way of expressing their acquired knowledge and thoughts.

They treated various pressing subjects relative to the immediate tasks of revolution such as "Why do the Japanese imperialists become our first enemy?" "What is revolution?" "Why should workers and peasants make revolution?" "What is sex equality?" and "What should be done to attain women's emancipation?"

At each discussion Mother led them to gain a clear understanding of the raised question and gave a detailed explanation by referring to the realities of life. It happened at the discussion about the subject "What should be done to attain women's emancipation?" She saw to it that they discussed the status of our women in combination with their own circumstances. Thus, she enabled them to know well who imposed such a misery on our women and what sort of society should be set up for the emancipation of women from exploitation and subordination of all hues after defeating Japanese imperialism.

She also made each of them express her own opinion even a word.

At first, they would stand up only to say their name or make a simple remark "We women also have to acquire our rights". Nevertheless, she praised them saying it was marked progress for them to speak in public as compared with former times, and taught that only when every AJWA member had the ability of public speech could she inspire other women to a revolutionary struggle.

Under the guidance of Mother Kang Ban Sok following the lofty intention of the great leader, the evening school displayed considerable activity, which rapidly raised the politico-ideological levels of the AJWA members and trained them up as women revolutionaries armed with the firm revolutionary outlook on the world.

Thus, the AJWA was able to successfully awaken and unite the masses of women and add a real contribution to the victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle which the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and led.

At a Billeting Village for Two Days

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The guerrillas were not merely combatants fighting the enemy; they were also propagandists who educated and agitated the people, and organizers who organized and mobilized them."**

Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese Heroine, devoted her all to the struggle for the liberation of the country and the victory of revolution in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. On the other hand, she educated and encouraged the people to the revolutionary struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Now we give the following instance.

* *

It happened in late autumn of 1936 when a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stopped over at a remote mountain village.

The villagers welcomed the anti-Japanese guerillas with great joy.

As soon as she arrived at the village, Comrade Kim Jong Suk went among women as usual. Helping them in their work, she gave an intelligible clause-by-clause explanation of the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF). (The ARF was the first anti-Japanese national united front organization in our country which appeared in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and the Ten-Point Programme was its programme of struggle—Ed.)

Meanwhile, she heard that there was a reticent young woman who was in a state of constant deep anxiety living alone with her mother-in-law.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk shifted her quarters to the woman's house to educate her. Addressing the woman as "sister", she lent a helping hand to her kitchen work.

Nevertheless, the woman would not unbosom herself readily.

Born of a poor farm hand family, the woman had led a sorrowful life as a housemaid from her girlhood. After marriage she lived relying on her husband.

Her husband took part in a peasant movement in his native place but left home to avert the Japanese imperialist persecution. Since then, she became close-lipped without a smile on her face.

Through her reduced circumstances Comrade Kim Jong Suk saw the wretched plight of the Korean women who were leading an unhappy life full of intense sufferings and tearful sorrow under Japanese imperialist oppression.

Though in the depth of misery, these pitiable women didn't know exactly who was the cursed author of that misery but took it to be their lot alone. So, Comrade Kim Jong Suk thought it necessary to give them class awakening and revolutionary consciousness of taking a clear view of the world.

Now, next day the above-mentioned mother-in-law was spinning yarn out of hemp with her daughter-in-law.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk also took up the work by the side of the young woman.

Old woman marvelled at her skilful handwork, saying "Dear girl soldier, how dexterous! You've done better than we did. It's wonderful..." Young woman, too, looked at her way of working with admiring eyes.

"In my childhood I also used to spin thread out of hemp till late at night together with my mother and sister-in-law. They were diligent persons of few words like both of you—," she answered looking out of the window as if recalling her past days in poor circumstances.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, sends the picked youths of the revolutionized Changpai district to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the command of the great leader

She told them straight about bygone that she lost her mother and sister-in-law in the "punitive" operation of the villainous Japanese imperialist troops and that she found her way into the guerilla zone, separated from her blood relations.

She went on talking:

"This sorrow is not confined to me alone. Both of you have your grief, too. There is no one who has not a broken heart and pain in Korea."

Expressing her own hope of meeting her blood relations as soon as possible she said that the old woman and her daughter-in-law would also desire eagerly to meet their beloved man again. Then she stressed that for the realization of their cherished wishes, they should not spend their time in tears and sighs, but fight against the wicked Japanese imperialists and their henchmen, who brought them such a bitter grief, and strive to build a society where poor people like them could live happily.

Listening to what she said, both of them were moved to tears.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk warmly hugged the shaking shoulder of the sobbing daughter-in-law burying her face in her *chima* (Korean long skirt).

She said to them that in order to live a decent life our maltreated and oppressed poor people must not shed tears but fight on stubbornly rallied closely around the ARF led by General Kim Il Sung.

The morning came for the departure of the guerilla unit after its two days' quartering on the village.

All the village people came out to see the guerillas off. Among them were seen those two women, young and old, of that house. The daughter-in-law wept into the bosom of Comrade Kim Jong Suk. Her eyes glistening with tears and firm resolve, she said emphatically:

"I'll become a member of the ARF and fight it out upholding the intention of General Kim Il Sung!"

And she presented her with a pair of new padded *poson* (Korean socks).

As seen above Comrade Kim Jong Suk passed worthwhile two days at the mountain village, and resumed a march in the ranks of the unit.

Chongsan-ri Spirit and Chongsan-ri Method

—Excerpts from "Travelogue of Korea" written by Matsumoto Masatsugu, Managing Editor of "Miraisha" Publishing House, Japan—

After driving 20 or 30 kilometres for half an hour westward from the centre of Pyongyang, you will find the Chongsan Cooperative Farm.

It is no exaggeration to say that there is no foreign visitor to Korea but pay a visit to the Chongsan Co-op Farm. The farm is famous so much. As a joke of course, one must be accused of lying if he speaks about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea without referring to the Chongsan Co-op Farm. Because this co-op farm was a vanguard and the most excellent model of the socialist agricultural co-operativization movement boasted by the Republic.

CHONGSAN-RI IN THE PAST

In the Chongsan-ri village before liberation, that is, in the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, there were three landlords. The tenants toiled hard in all seasons. But what they earned could hardly suffice for four months' provisions. After national liberation on August 15, 1945, the peasants were given land free thanks to the agrarian reform. After the whole peasants became the master of the country, the Korean war (1950-1953) broke out. The US imperialist aggressor army dropped about 40,000 bombs on this farm to destroy all the farmhouses and farm tools. In the period of a temporary retreat, in particular, more than 100 villagers were killed by the US troops. Though the armistice came, the peasants found themselves in a miserable situation without knowing what to begin with.

It is a well-known fact that each time President Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance, he makes a personal visit to factory, rural village, school and even to people's dwelling houses to come in direct contact and have talks with them. I hear that he gave on-the-spot guidance frequently to the Chongsan Co-op Farm from 1946 immediately after liberation.

STAYING FOR 15 DAYS

In November 1953 right after the armistice, the President conversed with the peasants on the spot with a mapped out plan of agricultural co-operativization. As a result, 16 peasant households took the first step towards co-operativization with two head of draught cattle alone. Later, it developed into the present model co-op farm. Now, I cannot but omit its 20 year-long complicated course.

Here, I only point out a historic fact that in February 1960 the President stayed there for 15 days to make the round of every farmhouse and get knee to knee with peasants by day and by night.

Until then, Chongsan-ri had been scoring a good success steadily as a co-op farm but confronted many knotty problems to solve.

So, large-scale consultations were held for 15 days in the presence of the President. The historic meeting hall stands by a big weeping willow in front of the entrance of the co-op farm. It is not a fine building but rather a simple large room, which is preserved as a historic place where many materials and photos put on display.

Hence came the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method which is of epochal significance in economic management not only for the co-operative farm but for all the domains of the Republic.

Developed Aspect of Chongsan-ri

—Excerpts from "Rays of Mt. Paekdu-san", travel note of Victor Briladeanu, commentator of the Rumanian Paper "Scinteia"—

The Chongsan Co-op Farm is a model unit and vanguard in carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

I could grasp the present level of the co-op farm not only through the plain, brief explanation by the hosts of the co-op farm but also from my personal observation.

First of all, I looked round the irrigation facilities playing an important role in the Korean farming. I saw one of 20 odd pumping stations under the charge of the co-op farm. According to its own system of water reserving, it was storing up water that was sent from the Kiyang Irrigation lying close by. I learned that waterway extends to 40 kilometres, crisscrossing the farm fields, while irrigating 1,200 hectares of paddy and dry fields including 650 hectares of rice-fields, 200 hectares of orchard and 100 hectares of vegetable garden.

From simple explanation by Chairman of the management board, I came to know the fact that the farm production in 1977 showed a four-fold increase in grain, ten-fold in meat and several tens-fold in vegetable and fruit respectively over 1960.

Now, this farm uses more than 90 tractors, big and small, 60 rice-planting machines, 40 harvesters, together with 1,000 trailing farm machines of various types.

I paid a round of visits to the Revolutionary History Museum and Hall of Culture in this model farm, and a primary school in the centre of the farm, a sunny "babies' palace" and cosy modern dwelling-houses. What impressed me most was a "hall for the propagation of the knowledge of agricultural science and technology." There the co-op farmers attend a meeting of technical study and carry on a study circle activity to learn various farming knowledge and master how to drive tractor and combine. Among its nearly 1,000 members, 200 people hold tractor-driver's certificate. So, in case of need, they can work as driver.

Really, all I saw here with my own eyes afford illustrative instances of the mighty vitality of the "Chongsan-ri spirit."

Chongsan-ri Spirit and Chongsan-ri Method Embodied in All Domains

—Excerpts from the writings of Takahashi Yuji, Emeritus Professor of Tokyo University, Japan—

President Kim Il Sung instructed the Party workers to embody the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method thoroughly in the activities of the Workers' Party of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung taught:

"In agriculture, the peasants are the masters. The rural economy cannot be developed without enlisting the creative powers and talents of the peasants. Without conducting work with the peasants, one cannot gain a good understanding of the rural realities and give correct guidance to agriculture. Strictly following the Chongsan-ri method, the management committee personnel should always go out to the production sites, give priority to work with people and acquaint themselves profoundly with the actual conditions. On this basis, they should effectively guide the co-operative farms by the industrial method of management."

Such method of work is applied beyond the range of rural districts. Many competent Party members, who proficiently mastered the principles of the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method, go out always to the production sites to put them into practice in all social, economic and cultural domains.

Such a system, I think, is a model of democratic centralism that constitutes the political principle of the socialist countries.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a number of able Party members who are armed closely with the Juche idea and the Chongsan-ri spirit conduct the work with people by the Chongsan-ri method in a thoroughgoing way even at the lowest unit of each domain. Thus, this makes it possible to bring about dialectical unity between the unified, concentrated guidance by the Party and by the people's power and a high degree of proletarian democracy.

March 8 Nursery

—A story about March 8 Nursery built first in our country—

It was just after national liberation (August 1945) from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule that the first nursery and kindergarten made their appearance in our country and a beneficent system of nursing and educating children at state and public expense was established.

During the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung laid the historic root of bringing up children under public care, and said that as flowers bloomed in spring even in such a hard time, all the children of our country would greet a new spring before long.

Having achieved national liberation by defeating the brigandish Japanese imperialists, the great leader graciously set up the system of bringing up children at state and public expense so that budding children came into full bloom with the new spring of the fatherland.

Immediately after liberation the situation was complicated in our country which was faced with difficult tasks. The US imperialists who occupied south Korea and the reactionary forces of various hues stepped up their manoeuvres. National economy was also in a very straitened condition as an evil consequence of Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The great leader had to handle the whole affairs of building the Party, the state and the army and fully illumine the road of struggle to be followed by the people.

Furthermore, he took it upon his shoulders to satisfy the long-cherished desire of the peasants through carrying out agrarian reform, nationalize the key industries and enforce the Labour Law and the Law on the Equality of the Sexes.

Though busy tackling such tough, complicated tasks, the fatherly leader paid deep attention to the matter of child-rearing.

One day in October 1945; it was a few days after he had finished his work of the historic inaugural congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. The great leader met a Women's Union cadre and gave instructions as to nursing children well.

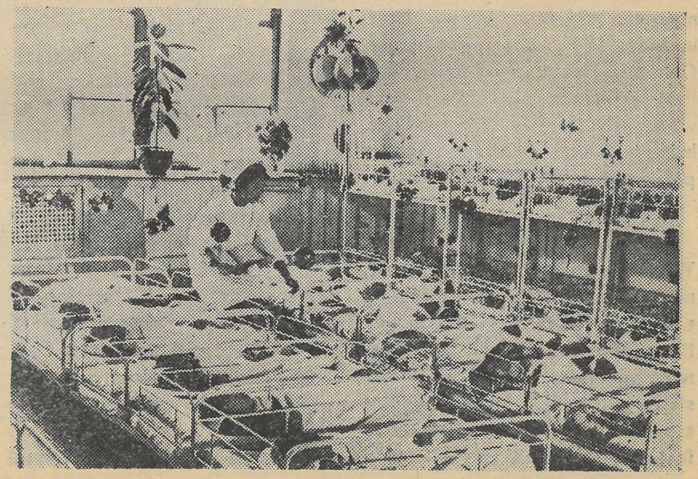
The fatherly leader said that the nurseries and kindergartens should be set up for women to come out in the building of a new country along with men, and pointed out that only then could women take part in social activity at their will and bring up their children well.

According to his teaching, construction work of the first nursery was started in our country.

But, none of the Women's Union cadres had seen a nursery or kindergarten, so, they had no experience in building and managing them. It was a very hard work, indeed.

The great leader concerned himself in the building of the

The nursing and education of all our children are wholly left to the state's care—at the nursery of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant—



nursery.

He saw that a high, big building along a central street of beautiful Pyongyang by the Taedong-gang River was remodelled into a nursery, and minutely taught them how to furnish every room, fit up a bath room and build a playground. Moreover, he gifted them with various playthings, cribs, bedclothes materials and wardrobes.

Not only that. The fatherly leader formed the staff of nursery teachers and gave special heed even to admission procedure.

Under such a tender care of the fatherly leader, the first nursery came into being in our country in the summer of 1946, the year after liberation.

He was pleased about its completion more than anyone else; he named it the March 8 Nursery, in commemoration of the international fete day of the world women and from an earnest desire for women's independent and creative lives.

Following its appearance, brisk construction of other nurseries was pushed forward throughout the country.

To the Women's Union officials who attended the First Conference of the Korean Democratic Women's Union held in May 1946, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the Women's Union should vigorously push on the work of bringing up children under public care.

He taught:

"It is advisable that the Women's Union set up and run many small-scale nursery schools and kindergartens. In the meantime, experience will be accumulated and the state will take steps to build many nursery schools and kindergartens in factories and rural areas."

While leading the Women's Union organizations to build many nurseries and kindergartens, the great leader made the Party and state take various steps to facilitate this work. Thus the Party decision came out in May 1947 on setting up temporary nurseries in the countryside during the farming season, and in December 1949 a measure was taken to energetically promote the nursery work under the guidance of the Party.

This led to the establishment of nurseries in the major industrial factories and the seasonal nurseries in the countryside. Children came to be reared at state and public expense, and with the course of time a valuable experience was gained in the nursery work and for nursing and educating children.

Ever-increasing nurseries necessitated their good management.

Despite the claims of a busy life in the building of a new country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a personal visit to a nursery and gave detailed instructions on how to run it.

One day in October 1946, the fatherly leader visited the March 8 Nursery.

Acquainting himself with the scale of the nursery building, the number of the children and the actual conditions of their nurture, the fatherly leader asked about the daily routine of the nursery.

The nursery head gave a detailed answer referring to taking children in charge from their mothers and changing of their clothes after medical examination and so on.

That day the fatherly leader went round almost all of the rooms.

Each wardrobe in the changing room bore a picture of apple, peach, cat or rabbit respectively so that children could find their clothes through the picture.

He praised it saying it was well done in conformity with the juvenile mentalities. At a children's room, he said it was fitted up well while making the rounds of cribs on which children were enjoying a sound sleep under the silk coverlets. Looking around the bathroom he gave instructions that as children were fond of water, so a shower-bath should be installed to enable them to dabble in water and wash their body cleanly.

When going out into the garden from the bathroom, the fatherly leader saw a child getting down the stairs with difficulty. At the sight of it, he feared lest children should get hurt in the knees in the course of going up and down the stairs.

Immediately after his visit to the March 8 Nursery, the fatherly leader sent a carpet of the Party Central Committee to the nursery.

Like this, basking in such a great favour and benignant care of the fatherly leader, the March 8 Nursery saw the light of day and the system of nursing and educating children developed with the passage of time.

Thus began in our country a new history of this system under which the state brings up children in place of their parents.

Thanks to the Juche-motivated splendid system of nursing and educating children, the entire 3.5 million children grow up happily in 60,000 nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense.

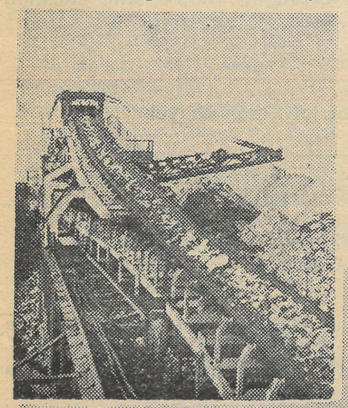
GRAND CONCEPTION, BRILLIANT CHANGES

The great leader President Kim Il Sung taught:
"Our Party has recently brought about a new upswing in all spheres of socialist construction by waging a brisk battle for grand socialist construction."

Under the wise guidance of the great leader and the Party, many wonderful changes have been effected in all spheres of socialist construction in our country.

My Home Town to Be Laid Down Again in a Map

Unloading carriage of the self-moving reserve conveyor



My home is Kumsanpo, a port town along the West Sea coast, that boasts of a well-known mine.

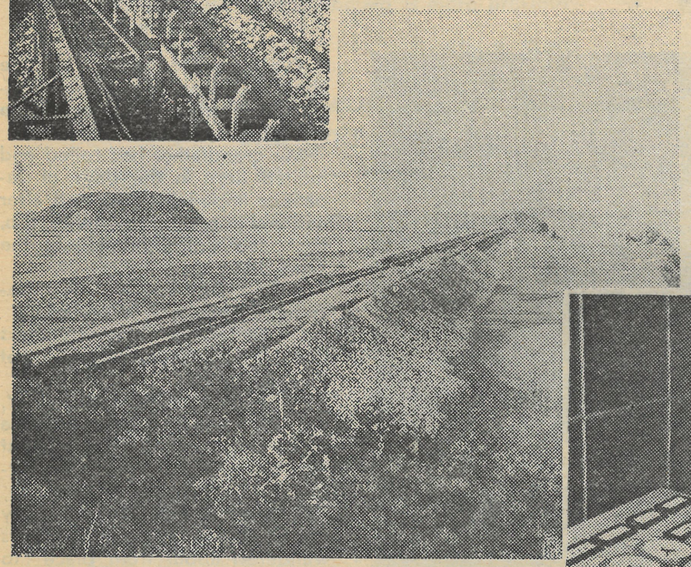
The sparkling blue sea, flying sea-gulls, isles, big and small, on the waves, which produce a picturesque scene irrespective of the lapse of time.

In consequence of unprecedented gigantic nature-remaking projects, my home town is gaining much in appearance.

Penetrating deep into the future prospects of the mining industry, the great leader gave instructions as to setting up a large-size, long distance belt-conveyer as a means to dispose of mucks of the Unryul Mine.

In order to carry out his instructions, the Workers' Party of Korea initiated a bold operation.

It was a grand conception to build a large-size, long distance belt-conveyer interlinking mainland with isles on the sea, thereby carrying dump—the so-called "cancer" of mine—into the sea, so as to increase iron ore production remarkably while



The map of our West Sea coast is being revised according to the Party's far-reaching plan

Part of the modernized belt-conveyor control shop

damming out the sea current with muck to obtain several thousand hectares of reclaimed land conducive to the economic development.

In hearty response to the call of the great leader and the Party, the construction workers came in rapid succession from every nook and corner of the country and many factories and enterprises made and supplied various equipment and installations.

The workers laid the stereobates under the sea and set up posts struggling with rising tide water and drift ice. A senior student of a senior middle school in those days, I, together with my classmates, used to render a helping hand to the construction workers after school hours.

In a little over a half-year after the start of the project, the large-scale, long distance belt-conveyer made its appearance stretching for 4 odd kilometres from the mine to the Isle of Nunggum.

Deeply moved at the exciting sight of mucks of the mine flowing on the conveyer into the sea like river water, I dreamed of becoming a conveyer operator. After finishing my school, I've become an operator as I had wished. I found infinite pleasure in working the mammoth conveyer at a remote-control board with a lot of signal lamps and push buttons in the motor drive room.

Mucks were conveyed in this way and piled up ceaselessly to reclaim a tract from the sea and got as far as the Isle of Nunggum at last. As a result, that solitary islet, which had been lying off on the sea from time immemorial, was transfigured into land.

Later, the belt-conveyer made its way from there further to the Isle of Komsom covering a distance of 1,700 metres. This islet has also changed into land. Before long, even the Isle of Chongryang shall become the same. Then, the aspect of my home town, which has been called the Harbour of Kumsanpo from olden time, shall change drastically leaving no former traces while pushing out a long way into the sea.

The day will not be far distant when one will find newly cultivated land of several thousand hectares for farming and a tidewater power station as well as modern buildings of holiday home along a sandy beach.

Then, people shall see in the Korean map a marvellous change of Mighty Nature, with admiring eyes.

KO HWA YONG,
Belt-conveyer operator of the Unryul Mine

On the Day When I Have Become a "Smelter"

Partial view of the remote control room of the automated sintering shop of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex

I've come to work at the Hwanghae Iron Works as I wished after finishing a senior middle school.

My grandfather had toiled and moiled here in the days of Japanese imperialist rule, and after national liberation my father, too, has been doing his job in the same place.

"What! Did you Bok Hui become a 'smelter'? Wonderful!"

"It is not me alone. Numbers of my schoolfellows have got the same job".

"I see. What a good era!", said my father and paused for a while as if meditating on his past life. Then he told me the following story.

Before national liberation, my grandfather in his youthful days wandered about from place to place in quest of job and drifted to this locality at last. He barely got employment at the works only after passing the test of lifting up an iron bar weighing above 100 kg. before watchful eyes of a Japanese foreman.

No sort of crane could be found then and labour safety device was beyond imagination at all. He hauled iron ore from the sifting centre to the hopper by a rope on his shoulder. The rope was tainted with blood oozing always from his shoulder. One day when carrying iron ore on an empty stomach, he fell from the high footing boards and met with a tragic death.

Meanwhile, my father became a smelter after national liberation and worked joyfully with greater animation.

According to the policy of technical revolution formulated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, difficult and heavy work was gradually mechanized, and the health of workers and the labour safety received the best attention.

Each time the great leader visited the Hwanghae Iron Works, he would look into the flaming furnace over protective spectacles and worried himself about the arduous labour of the workers there.

Then, the workers felt grateful, and set themselves to meditating. (Treating iron ore and melting iron could be hard so much...)

Upholding the great leader's lofty intention of completely freeing our people, who were emancipated already from exploitation and suppression, even from tough and backbreaking labour, the Party kindled the flames of an all-round automation in the Hwanghae Iron Works.

In January 1973 the works seethed with the embarkment on the full-scale automation. The nation-wide technical staff was concentrated here together with the up-to-date automatic facilities.

Wireless control, industrial TV and telemechanics were introduced vigorously into the production process one after another.

Thus, in a little over two years, over-all automation was brought to realization in the whole manufacturing process beyond one or two processes in a few workshops.

An operator of the general control room, I do nothing but sit and direct all productive operations—observing the inside of the furnace boiling with molten iron at above a thousand degrees C. through televisor and setting a large crane in motion to carry a molten iron pot by an ultra-short wave transmitter, and so on.

So, in some sense it is not too much to say that I am a "smelter".

On the very day when I came to melt iron by pressing the buttons on the control board as if playing on the piano, not only my father but other people were affected at its sight.

They also devoted more earnest thought to the wise leadership of the great leader and the Party that demolished the common notion that an able-bodied man alone could become a smelter and made it a thing of the past while creating a new story of a girl furnace operator.

KIM BOK HUI,
Hwanghae Iron Works

"In our social system nothing is more precious than man."

KIM IL SUNG

An Entrance Ceremony for One and Only Child

September 1 every year is the day when a fresh term of a new school year begins in our country.

Now, a unique event took place on the September 1 of last year.

It happened in the Isle of Chamae on the West Sea of our country. The islet with a lighthouse is two-hour ship-ride from the mainland.

Thanks to the great leader and the Party, the life of the islander is full of vivacity and hope. There are three houses of the lighthouse keepers, their work place and a school for their children with the name of the Chamae Islet Branch School of Namsan Primary School in Nampo City.

Last September, at this branch school, an entrance ceremony took place for the sake of one and only child.

A headmaster, a female teacher, and six parents of pupils attended the ceremony held for a new pupil called Song Nyo, daughter of a lighthouse keeper.

Two upper-class pupils presented bouquet to the fresh school child and threw confetti at her.

For all its small attendance congratulating the new pupil, it was a significant event demonstrating the superiority of our educational system.

Even in such a small isle a fresh term of a new school year of the universal 11-year compulsory education starts like this every year.

Photo shows the pupils of the Chamae Islet Branch School of Namsan Primary School in Nampo City (Song Nyo, a new school girl, second from the right)

Helicopter Sent for a Girl

It happened one winter day a few years ago. A girl by the name of Choe Myong Hwa of a fishing village along the West Sea coast met with an unexpected disaster.

That day, Myong Hwa went far from land following the ebbing tide together with workteam mates.

Absorbed in digging out clams, she didn't know the tide was coming in.

Rising waves wrapped her round quicker than thought. Scrambling up a coming block of ice, she barely managed to float on the water.

The sun went down and the dusk deepened.

Myong Hwa cried out towards land, but in vain. Her shouting voice would be disturbed by the roaring waves.

In land, on the other hand, the entire people of the village and the county rushed off to the scene and made every effort to search for her.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was informed on the affairs.

By order of the Party, a helicopter of the People's Army unit flew swiftly towards the region of the incident.

The helicopter skimmed the surface of the sea repeatedly, but it was not an easy task to spot her like a leaf floating on a vast expanse of water.

For full several hours the helicopter had kept on circuitous flying before it found her who was drifting about on the block of ice at the mercy of the waves, and rescued her at last.

Thus, her life was saved thanks to our socialist system which sets greatest value on people.

Out of gratitude for the Party's great favour, Myong Hwa makes innovation day after day at her work place on the coast of the West Sea.

A Brilliant Example of the Solution of Women's Problem

Mrs. SUSHILA SHRESTHA
Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of Nepal

Today, the Korean women are powerfully turning forward a wheel in the wagon of revolution. They are now carrying out revolution and construction with a high pride and consciousness of being the genuine masters of the country and society. Article 62 of the Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reads:

"Women are accorded equal social status and rights with men.

"The State affords special protection to mothers and children through maternity leave, shortened working hours for mothers of large families, a wide network of maternity hospitals, creches and kindergartens and other measures.

"The State frees women from the heavy burden of household chores and provides every condition for them to participate in public life."

Complete sex equality is thus a fundamental right enjoyed by women in the DPRK. In many developing countries, the movement for women's rights aims at achieving "equality of men and women before law" or "no discrimination on the ground of sex." In the developed capitalist countries of Europe and North America, which boast so much about freedom for women, what rights the women possess is "equal rights with men to vote." (In some countries even this limited rights, that is, "equal political rights" and so-called "guarantee against discrimination in the application of law," are still denied to women.) Equal status in society and equal economic rights are yet to be won by women.

However, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we find a different picture.

In Korea, a land which was a colony of Japanese imperialism before liberation, women are today completely emancipated not only from social inequalities but also from the burden of household chores and this thing is stipulated in the constitution.

The Socialist Constitution expressly stipulates that women hold equal rights with men in all fields of social and family life and that women and children are specially protected. Thus it affords a sure guarantee for consolidating the social status and rights now enjoyed by women and further increasing their role in socio-political life and socialist construction.

This constitution and the rights enjoyed by the women of Korea are attributable entirely to the wise guidance and warm solicitude of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. It is thanks to his loving care that the Korean women have been able to advance vigorously turning forward a wheel of the wagon of revolution.

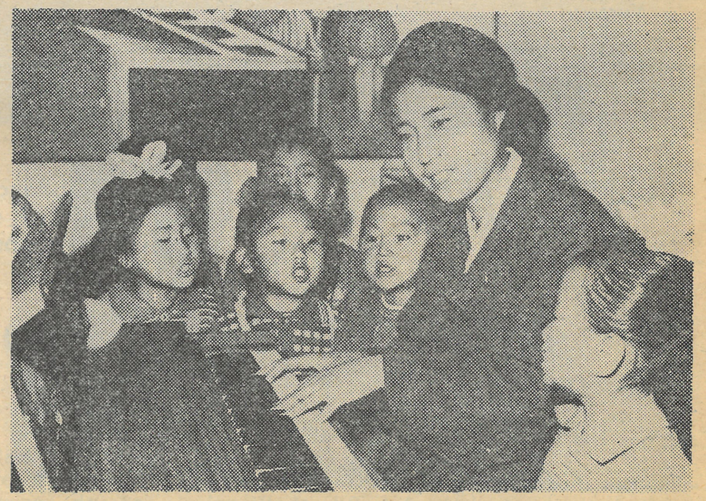
Equal right for women is an urgent necessity in the interests of Korean revolution and socialist construction.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"If a society is to run normally, women who account for one half of the population must play their role satisfactorily; if we are to revolutionize and working-classize the whole of society, we must also revolutionize and working-classize women. Just as a wagon cannot run smoothly when only one of its wheels functions, so a society cannot develop on a sound basis when only men fulfil their duties."

In Korea the work of protecting women's rights was conducted as part and parcel of Korean revolution. Korea's liberation from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism and the establishment of socialist system in the northern part of the Republic brought about a com-

At the kindergarten of the Rihyon Cooperative Farm, Sadong District, Pyongyang City



plete emancipation of women in the DPRK. Today sex equality in Korea does not merely mean "recognition of equal rights of women in law," but equal participation of women in all fields of the revolution and construction. Women in Korea hold responsible posts and work energetically in all fields of society —politics, the economy and culture.

Family is the cell of society and if a family is constituted on the basis of inequal status of men and women, the social system as a whole will be weakened. If women are not freed from the heavy burden of household chores it is impossible to emancipate them completely in society as well. Because they will have to work in society and also undertake all the drudgeries of the household. As such real emancipation of women presupposes emancipation from household chores. The constitutional provision for freeing women from household chores is the legal expression of the idea of final solution of the women's question.

From the first days when President Kim Il Sung set out on the road of revolution, he regarded the women's emancipation movement as one of the fundamental questions of social revolution, and on the basis of the Juche idea, created an original thinking and theory on the solution of women's question. During the days of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, President Kim Il Sung illumined the way to free women from the fetters of old society.

The revolutionary tradition of sex equality established in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle served as the basis of complete sex equality in Korea.

President Kim Il Sung organized and mobilized a large number of women revolutionaries to put an end to Japanese colonial rule and achieve national liberation.

After liberation President Kim Il Sung proclaimed the Law on the Equality of the Sexes as an inseparable part of the democratic reforms. President Kim Il Sung also set forth an original line of revolutionizing and working-classizing women and led them to carry it out.

President Kim Il Sung declared that the state should assume full responsibility for the construction of all the facilities needed for women's public activities. In the absence of such facilites, the legal provisions for rights of women remain only in paper and women cannot get opportunity to work outside homes. Today the DPRK is providing all conditions for enabling women to work. In Korea there are now well-furnished nurseries and kindergartens at all places where women work. These nurseries and kindergartens are run entirely at state and social expenses.

The mass-production of kitchen utensils, the expansion of networks of service establishments and development of food industry are the important measures to free women from the heavy burden of kitchen and household chores. Under the wise guidance of the great leader, the Government of the DPRK allows women with three or more children to work 6 hours a day and get 8 hour workday pay. Working women are granted paid maternity leave and holidays regularly every year and when they choose to go to rest homes the state bears their food expenses, living charges and travel expenses.

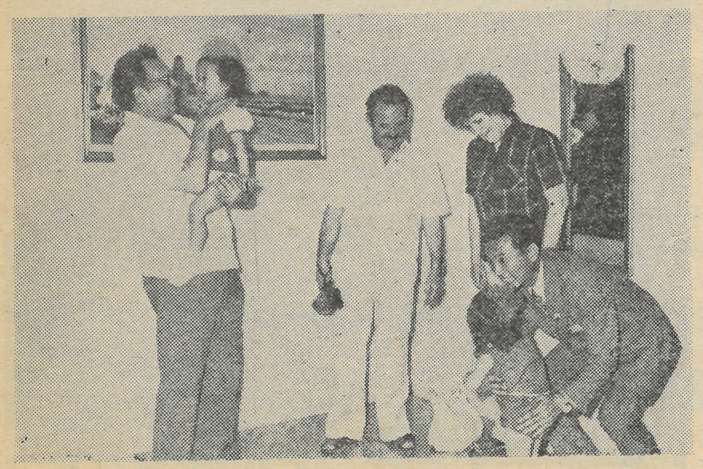
When women enjoy such state protection, naturally they can take an active part in state and social activities. Today the Women's Union of Korea is launching a vigorous campaign to make all women communist mothers and fine communist educators for the new generation. In home education, mother's responsibility is greater than father's. She is the first educator of children.

Today women in the DPRK, are performing successfully their duties of bringing up the rising generations as true communist builders boundlessly faithful to the great leader and reliable successors to the revolution. Women are playing an important part in developing sciences and techniques and in bringing socialist culture into full bloom.

The ideal of complete emancipation of women is being realized admirably in the DPRK under the sagacious guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung is the father of feminist movement in Korea and a great inspirer and a brilliant guide for the feminist movement throughout the world and particularly for the women's liberation movement in the third world countries.

Foreign friends call at the Pyongyang September 15 Week Nursery



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung awards the title of Labour Hero and doctorate to Paek Sol Hui, a researcher of the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences

Woman Scientist for the People

On October 6 last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received Paek Sol Hui, a researcher of the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences. On the following day he awarded her the title of Labour Hero and the doctor's degree of biology.

Highly appreciating the noble traits and untiring efforts of Paek Sol Hui who devoted all her

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives Paek Sol Hui, a researcher of the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences

energies to the Party and revolution, to the country and the people, the great leader said: Our Republic is powerful and our Party is mighty as there are many unknown heroes like her.

Then, what sort of woman is Paek Sol Hui who won such a high trust of the great leader and what made her receive the supreme honour?

She is a new scientist of Juche-type educated by the Workers' Party of Korea after our national liberation from Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

After graduating from Kim Il Sung University, she was posted at the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences.

Ten years ago, the institute assigned her for a task of rearing a new kind of plant highly important to the improvement of the people's livelihood.

It was the plant which the great leader instructed them to make researches thinking it would contribute much to the people's living.

It was a tough job to her who was yet a green scientist.

But she regarded it as the greatest fighting task and the most sacred duty to settle the matter of concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and strove constantly for 10 years to carry it through.

In this course she devoted her all wisdom, energies and youthful ardor to the scientific researches not flinching from her firm determination to realize the great leader's plan.

Thus she has made a distinguished feat scientifically, theoretically and practically in carrying out a research task of plant-cultivation which is greatly conducive to the botanical researches.

Now Labour Hero Dr. Paek Sol Hui enjoys deep love and respect of our people and women for her devoted efforts to the country and the people.

Paek Sol Hui makes a deep study of the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

At the laboratory

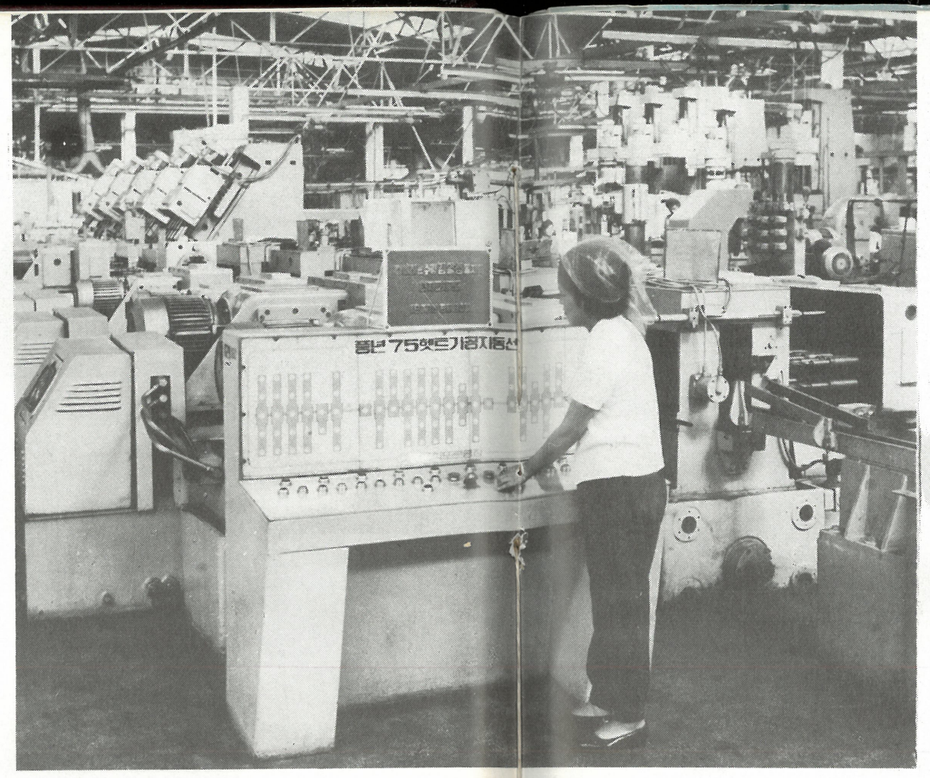
Research workers of the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences exchange success and experience gained in their researches
(Paek Sol Hui, second from the right)

Happy Korean Women

Today our women lead a happy life, independent and creative, to their hearts' content, under our socialist system established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

They are successfully carrying out their assignments of the Second Seven-Year Plan in various fields of the national economy while making a vigorous effort for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the final victory of the revolution.

Our women take part also in socio-political activities freely. Photo shows the Women's Union members in Sukchon County giving a helping hand to the railway



Labour is made joyous for our women working at modernized factories—at the Kumsong Tractor Plant—

Working people enjoying recreation at a pleasure park

Many women managing workers are seen at our cooperative farms. (Kim Gum Ok, Chairman of the Ripsok Cooperative Farm Management Board in Mundok County, is seen at the third from the left)

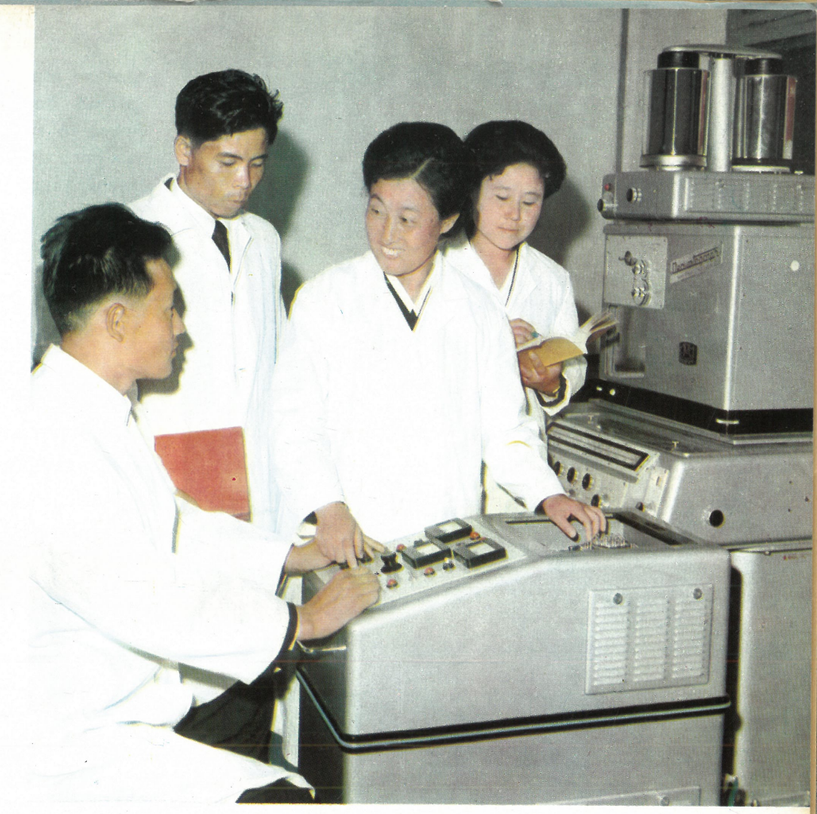
Medical workers of a ri **(village) people's hospital start for the sections under their charge. Women account for more than half of our public health workers.**

Nurseries and kindergartens can be found wherever there are women and children—at the kindergarten of Yoldusamchon Cooperative Farm—

Our women bring their creative wisdom and talent into full bloom also in the field of literature and art—a scene of the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" adapted from the immortal classic of the same title

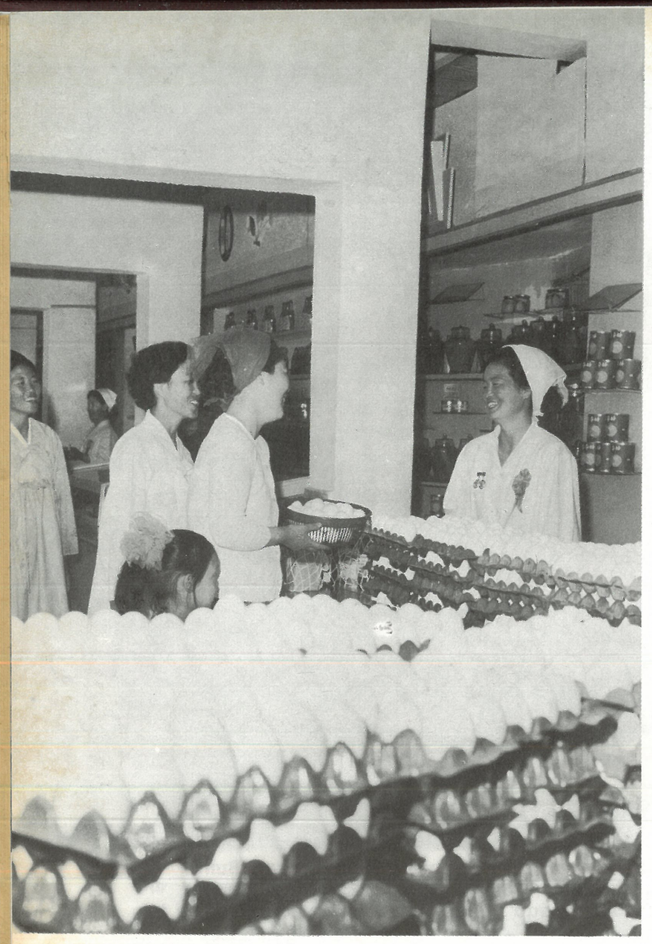
A scene of the dance "The Snow Falls"

Chon Gwang Chun, Headmistress of the Pyongyang Taedongmun Primary School



Dr. Kim Song Ok, assistant professor and head of a chair at the Pyongyang Building and Building Materials College (second from the right)

Our working people take recreation. For the duration of their accommodation at rest homes or sanatoria, the state bears all the expenses including traveling expenses together with their full living allowances.



Stores are placed at the ground floor of apartment-house to serve women's convenience. Photo shows women buying subsidiary food at a grocery.

Modern household utensils are massproduced to free women from kitchen chores

Kitchen work can be done quickly and easily

Beautiful Paradise of Happiness

—From an account of visit to the Pyongyang Textile Mill by a reporter of the Chinese paper "People's Daily"—

Pyongyang Textile Mill is a Chollima mill that was honourably decorated with the "Kim Il Sung Order" for its great contribution to the solution of the people's clothing question.

Prior to March 8 International Women's Day, we visited this mill.

Vice-director of the mill greeted us and said that women hold a large majority of the chiefs of sections, workshops and workteams in the mill which boasts of two female deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, thirteen Labour Heroines, two Merited Spinners and more than 800 women technicians.

Workers manufacture goods pleasantly. Female workers of the spinning workshop do their jobs sitting on what they call "car of happiness" instead of walking or running.

Through diagrams on the bulletine boards in various workshops, I came to know this mill was obtaining big success in the struggle to carry out the goal of fabrics production of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Leaving their children in the care of nurseries and kindergartens, women workers, now with no worry about little ones, devote all their energies to the socialist construction.

The Pyongyang Textile Combine has many nurseries and kindergartens.

Women workers can commit their babies to the care of the nurseries when they go to work after maternity leave.

An apartment house of newly-married couples can be found in the service of young workwomen.

The mill is furnished also with store, mess hall, laundry, beauty salon, cinema house, bathhouse, rest home, factory college and playing field.

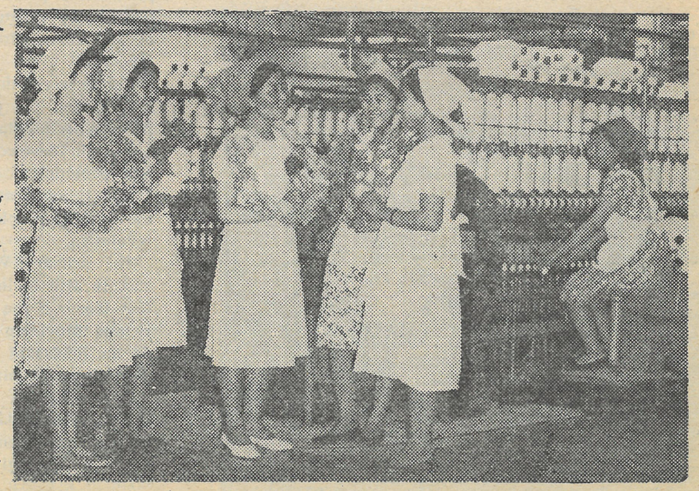
Amateur art circle and sport activities are lively conducted in the mill.

We saw flower gardens, lawns and bowers between buildings within an enclosure of the mill.

Flowers come into full bloom from spring to autumn sending forth fragrance, and the air is pure and invigorating.

It is a beautiful paradise of happiness, indeed.

Spinners of the Pyongyang Textile Combine share their joy of overfulfilling the production assignments



Three Revolutions and Women's Union Organization

The three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are being promoted energetically in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"After the democratic and socialist revolutions win and the socialist system is established, the working-class state confronts it as a fundamental revolutionary task to carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions."

In hearty response to the policy of carrying out the three revolutions set forth by the great leader, the entire Women's Union organizations are now achieving successes in the powerful struggle.

Giving Priority to Study of Juche Idea

Today our revolution and construction have entered on a new higher stage of development. Therefore, the building of socialism and communism can be stepped up only by intensifying the ideological revolution uninterruptedly in compliance with the new requirements of the revolution.

Teachers of the Sunchon-up Nursery make hard study of the Juche idea in the form of questions and answers

Unless the ideological revolution is steadily intensified in socialist society, obsolete ideas may revive in the minds of people and capitalist thoughts spread by the imperialists from without may infiltrate. Moreover, if the ideological revolution is discontinued, the revolutionary enthusiasm of people may gradually cool down as their livelihood improves and they feel no worry about food, clothing and shelter.

Accordingly, only when the ideological revolution is stepped up without a break, can the difficult yet important task of reeducating people be fulfilled successfully and the revolution and construction be advanced uninterruptedly.

Our central task of the ideological revolution at present is to equip the working people closely with the Juche idea.

Only then, can they become the true master of revolution and construction and carry out their revolutionary task successfully.

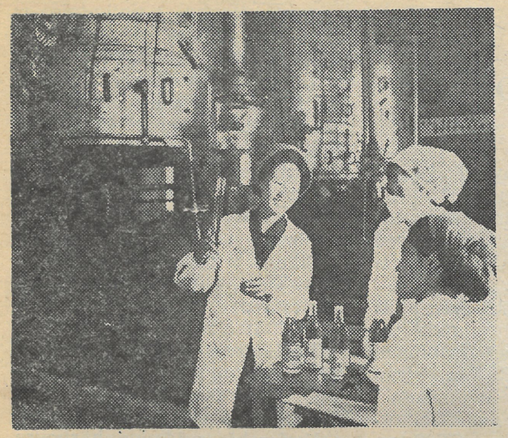
The primary Women's Union organization of Chunghwa-up, Chunghwa County, makes good work of equipping its members firmly with the Juche idea. The primary organization strengthens the education of its members in the Juche idea, the Party policy and the revolutionary traditions, so that they may think and act according to the Party's intention at any time and at any place and push ahead powerfully with the revolution and construction by giving full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance from the standpoint of master of the revolution.

Furthermore, through the promotion of education for collectivism, the primary organization successfully gets its membership to love organization and the collective and fight devotedly for the interests of society, people and revolution.

Inculcating a love of labour in the minds of all the working people is an important task of the ideological revolution.

The primary Women's Union organization makes a success also in the work to afford a clear understanding that labour is the source of creating the wealth of society and providing the people with a happy life and acts as an important means for revolutionizing, working-classizing and uniting them.

In the course, all the membership have been trained up as those working women who regard labour as most sacred and honourable, enjoy labour and observe labour discipline willingly.



Their level of technique and skill are enhanced uninterruptedly—at the Maram Assorted Feed Factory in Pyongyang City

Like this, the Women's Union organization arms the union members closely with the Juche-based revolutionary outlook through an intensive study of the Juche idea, so that they may fight on for the complete victory of the Juche idea.

Women of Ingenuity

The essence of the technical revolution is to eliminate the fundamental differences in labour and free the working people from heavy labour. The technical revolution is not a mere technical, practical task to increase material wealth by developing technology and the productive forces. It is an important political task to free the working people, liberated from exploitation and oppression, even from the fetters of nature, and ensure them complete social equality, and independent and creative lives.

The modernization of technical means and the mechanization and automation of production constitute an important part of the technical revolution.

The Women's Union organization of the Oil Workteam in the Manpo Soy Factory steers its members to an active struggle for the automation of all the facilities according to the demand of realities where the modernization of the national economy is accelerated.

What is most important is to markedly raise the technical and skill levels of the union members, the masters of the facilities.

Some members had a tendency to consider that the engineers alone could refashion the facilities.

The Chairman of the Primary Women's Union organization made up her mind to give a practical example and devoted deep untirng study to the technical books. At last she devised a good technical innovation plan to raise the actual extraction rate of oil.

Now with confidence, all of the Women's Union members pursued technical studies diligently and lifted their technical and skill levels with the help of the specialists.

Gathering their collective wits they succeeded in making several technical innovations in a brief span of one year.

They have automatized the facilities with their own technique and efforts, and work pleasantly. So, they are popularly called women of ingenuity.

Intellectualization of Whole Society and Nursery Teachers

The most important task of the cultural revolution is to hasten the intellectualization of the whole society.

To this end, it is necessary to elevate the general cultural and technical standard of the working people to that of the senior middle school graduate and then make them study in some higher educational systems.

Upholding the policy of intellectualizing the whole of society the primary Women's Union organization of the Nursery of the Nampo Refinery, Nampo City, South Pyongan Province, does this work well, so that all the union members and nursery teachers acquire the general knowledge of senior middle school graduate and master more than one modern technical skill.

The primary organization conducts this work in a far-sighted manner by putting them in the working people's senior middle school that is run by the refinery and enrolling those nursery teachers on the level of the senior middle school graduate, in the correspondence course of higher education to complete their college course.

Besides, for more than one modern technical skill, the primary organization encourages all the nursery teachers to obtain qualification for a trained nurse, and then for an assistant doctor, and finally for a doctor.

Thus, these nursery teachers study hard at the working people's senior middle school or take the correspondence course of college education and contribute much to bringing up children in a scientific, sanitary and cultural way with their respective one or more modern technical skill.

Nursery teachers of the Nampo Refinery pursue their studies constantly to bring up and educate children scientifically

Starting from scratch

ANOTHER 20,000-TON CARGO SHIP LAUNCHED

Nampo Shipyard of our country built and launched another 20,000-ton cargo ship "Amnokgang" in October last year.

This boat is furnished with up-to-date installations for a free and safe long voyage along with modern loading and unloading equipment, not to speak of every facility for the crew's life.

The new cargo boat will contribute to the development of our foreign trade and marine transport as in all cases of other cargo ships of the same tonnage such as "Taedonggang", "Chongchongang" and "Yonpung" which were constructed in this shipyard.

Giving importance to the shipbuilding industry, in recent years, our country has placed many big cargo ships in service.

Chongjin Shipyard has built a number of fishing boats including such new-fashioned and automated 3,750-ton stern trawlers as "Chonmasan", "Changgwangsan" and "Chongbangsan", as well as 5,000-ton cold-storage transport ship in addition to 14,000-ton cargo ships "Tumangang" and "Wangjaesan".

At the period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule our country barely managed to repair small barges. Even the construction of a wooden vessel was beyond the range of possibilities.

And what was worse, such a trivial shipbuilding industry was totally destroyed during the war (1950-1953) sparked by the US imperialist aggressors. Thus, our shipbuilding industry could not but start from scratch like other industries.

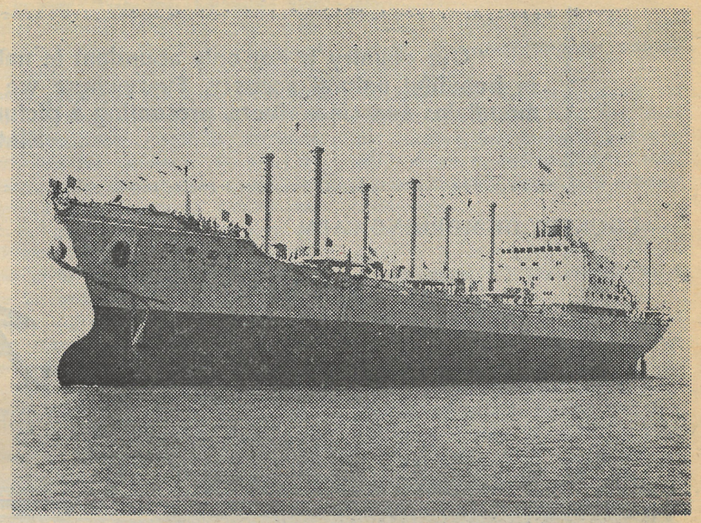
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put his heart and soul into laying foundations for the shipbuilding industry.

Under his guidance, harbours were rehabilitated, readjusted, expanded and built up newly after the war, and modern and independent foundations for shipbuilding industry set up.

Our country developed her shipbuilding industry from the building of wooden vessels into that of iron ones and from the construction of a small ship into that of big one.

Besides, she produces by herself various kinds of equipment and fittings including 2,500 h.p. middle-speed engines, 3,000 h.p. high-speed engines and radars conducive to making our boats enlarged, modernized and operated at high speed.

Now, Nampo Shipyard and other shipbuilding centres are being refashioned continuously along modern lines and their technical and processing facilities being enlarged. Thus, they will produce in the future a greater number of 14,000-ton and 20,000-ton cargo ships and then, 50,000-ton or 100,000-ton cargo ships, 20,000-ton factory ships and various sorts of technical vessels.



A newly-launched cargo ship "Amnokgang" of 20,000 tons

NEW RESERVOIR APPEARED

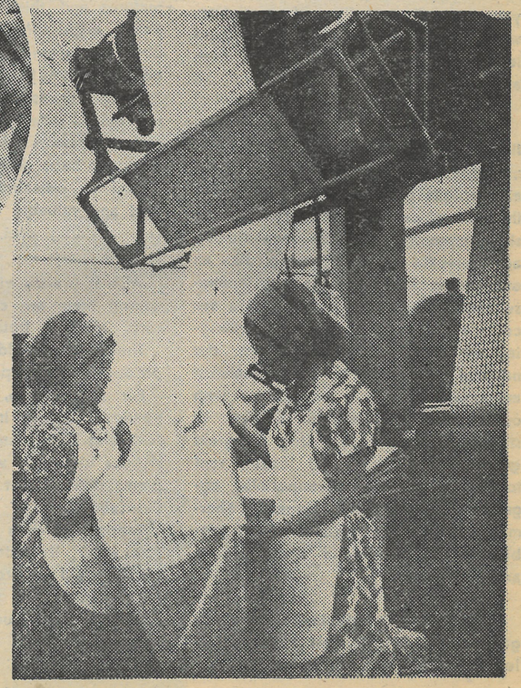
Ryongho Reservoir, another man-made lake, was constructed last November.

The completion of the reservoir made it possible to water reclaimed paddy-fields in Onchon and Chungsan and supply more water to the Kiyang irrigation district including Nampo City and Ryonggang County.

Now our country has 1,500 reservoirs, small and large. The irrigation canal has a length of 40,000 km., that is, longer than the round of the earth.

Our agricultural working people do farming to gather a bountiful harvest every year by the help of such a completed irrigation system irrespective of long spell of drought.

Photos show weavers of the first weaving shop



HONOURABLE RED FLAG OF THREE REVOLUTIONS AWARDED

Last year the First Weaving Shop of the Kaesong Textile Mill had the honour of receiving the Red Flag of Three Revolutions for its distinguished example in the carrying out of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

"Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery. Everywhere we can see hills and mountains and clear rivers, presenting a picturesque view."
KIM IL SUNG

"COUNTRY OF MORNING CALM"

Taedong-gang River

The Taedong-gang River rises in the ravines of the high Rangrim Range in the northwest of our country and empties into the West Sea. Passing through about 20 cities and counties, it meanders through Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, and Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution, where the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood.

And it flows skirting many revolutionary historic sites along its basin associated with the undying revolutionary exploits of the great leader, and the Ponghwa revolutionary historic site permeated with the revolutionary achievements of Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in cur country and a great pioneer in changing the course of struggle from the national movement to the communist movement. Also it is pervaded with our resourceful people's history of struggle in which Kim Ung U, great grandfather of the great leader, sent to the bottom the US imperialist aggressors' pirate-ship "General Sherman" in 1866 by organizing and mobilizing the people in Mangyongdae and Pyongyang.

Having 26 main tributaries, Taedong-gang is the fifth longest river with a length of 439 km. or more.

TAEDONG-GANG AND PEOPLE'S LIVING

The upper reaches of Taedong-gang are famous as a main place of forest resources for its grand geographical features and thick growth of timbers. Rafts made of *singal* oak, *pakdal* birch and maple float down the river adding beauty to its scenery.

Many animals such as bears, tigers, roe deers, antelopes, raccoon dogs and pheasants are forest-dwelling along the basin of the river.

And its adjacent areas hold abundant and valuable underground resources including coal, iron, gold, silver, lead, zinc, etc.

Also it swarms with 70 species of fish, among them are carp, mullet, crucian carp, rainbow trout and salmo-lenok.

The river is widely harnessed for producing electric power.

For an instance, the big thermal-power stations in Pyongyang and Pukchang and smaller hydro-power stations utilize its water. Bigger power plants will be built in the future along the river.

Taedong-gang is a source of irrigation water. Its water which ran through the field is forced to flow upward the mountain to form large famous man-made lakes such as Yonpung and Taesong. Through such many big reservoirs, it gives lifegiving water to the areas of several hundred thousand hectares.

The river is fully utilized for water transport.

Scattered along its basin are many renowned health or holiday resorts such as Onyang Spa, Sokian Spa, and Kangso which is well-known for its mineral waters, available for working people's cultural recreation and medical treatment.

Many industrial establishments have appeared along the river.

For its close association with the development of our national economy and the people's living, the river flows carrying the love of the people.

A NEW LOOK OF TAEDONG-GANG

It has been known as a beautiful river from olden times.

Waters pour down between steep cliffs and mysterious-looking rocks in its upper reaches. In spring, soft pink azaleas are in full bloom at the foot of mountain, and in autumn, the maples are at their best as if embroidering red flowers beautifully on blue silk. Making a curve around the gorges, the river presents picturesque views everywhere it flows.

Coming to Pyongyang, it affords really a wonderful riverscape.

The islets named Panwol and Rungra overgrown with weeping willows float like flower baskets on the river. The river circling round their edges looks like a spread silk.

How charming is the look of the revolutionary capital Pyongyang mirrored in the blue waters that dash against the vertical Chongryu cliffs.

In the past, however, the river was not so beautiful as today.

During the period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, Taedong-gang was a river of tears and calamities to our people.

As the Japanese imperialist aggressors cut down trees recklessly in the upper reaches of the river to rob Korea of her rich forest resources, flood was practically an annual occurrence. Consequently a vast area of cultivated land was submerged with great loss of life and property.

In 1942 under Japanese imperialist colonial rule, floods fell upon the district along the Potong River, a branch stream of Taedong-gang, and inundated 2,000 hectares of plowed land and 1,500 farmhouses with 50,000-odd sufferers.

While the houseless and landless people were leaving the river shedding tears on it in hunt for a way of living, the Japanese imperialist aggressors indulged themselves with sensual pleasures at the gay quarters built along the river.

In May 1946, the following year after national liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proposed completing the Potong River improvement project as the first step toward implementing his far-reaching plan for remaking nature. And he personally attended the ceremony to mark the start of the project and broke the ground first. Pyongyang citizens rose in hearty response to his teachings and finished the gigantic project in a matter of 55 days. This was a miracle to be proud of. The Japanese imperialists had worked on the project for ten years without being able to complete it.

Thus, Taedong-gang has been utilized more effectively.

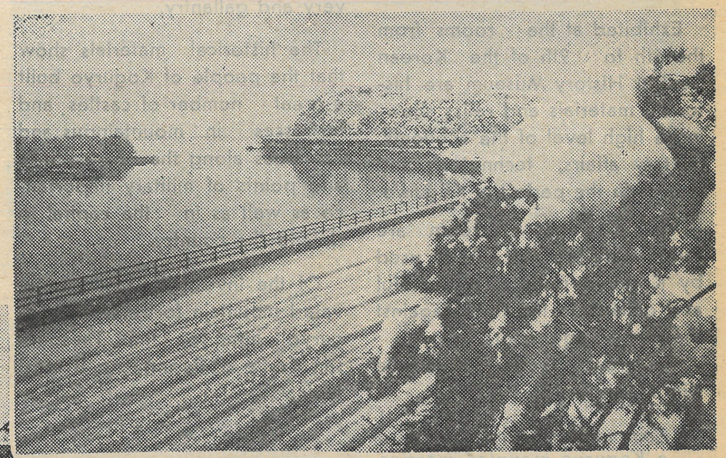
Along the riversides there are beautiful promenades, pleasure parks, boating-grounds and pools for the merry cultural recreation of the people.

Today sea-gulls fly over the blue waters of Taedong-gang offering another view.

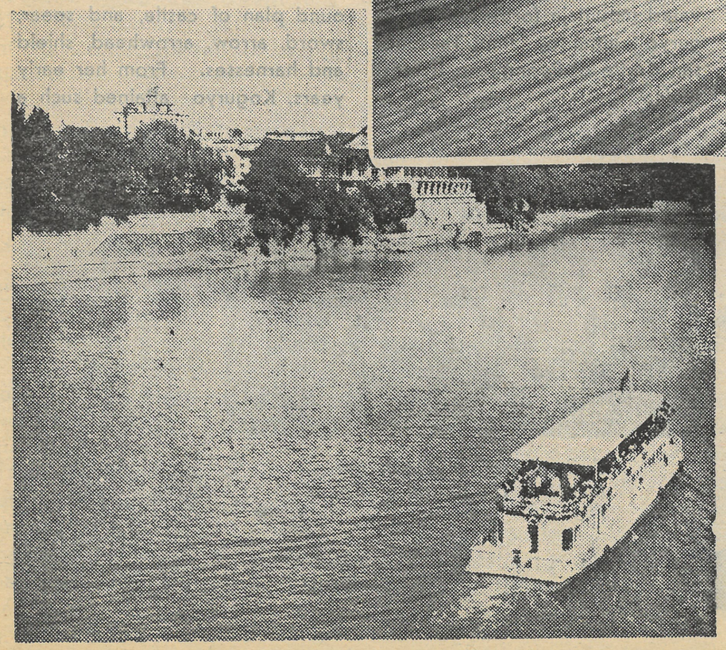
Usually, with the development of industry, a once clear river, too, sinks and becomes dirty owing to pollution, which results in exterminating or missing fish. This is a matter of common knowledge.

But sea-gulls living only at sea come flying to Taedong-gang and new sorts of water birds and fish multiply there every year.

Though it runs through the middle of big city Pyongyang while skirting such industrial districts as Sunchon, Kangson, Songrim and Nampo, Taedong-gang preserves its beauty, cleanness and great volume of water. Now it is loved and sung by our people as a river of the people and a river of paradise.



On the brink of the Taedong-gang River commanding a view of Mangyong Hill



The beautiful Taedong-gang flows skirting Moran Hill

Korean Central History Museum (5)

RELICS OF KOGURYO PERIOD

Koguryo was the first feudal kingdom formed in the middle reaches of the Amnok-gang River before and after the first century B.C. She existed for nearly 800 years till 668 A.D.

Koguryo was a strong country with her vast territory stretching from the basin of the Liao Ho River to that of the Sungari River and to the Littoral Province of Siberia.

Exhibited at the rooms from the 6th to 9th of the Korean Central History Museum are historical materials and relics showing a high level of the economy, military affairs, technology and culture in the period of Koguryo.

Visible at the 6th room are those materials and relics used by Koguryo people, resourceful and gallant, in the fight against the foreign aggressors.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The people of Koguryo were not only resourceful and intrepid, but they regarded it as the most honourable thing to defend their country with all their devotion."

From childhood they were trained in riding, archery and fencing. Thus, all of them became expert horsemen and bowmen with their fondness for bravery and gallantry.

The historical materials show that the people of Koguryo built a great number of castles and fortresses in mountainous and flat areas along the border lines and points of military importance as well as in the capital to defend the country.

Of the investigated and excavated mountain fortresses of Koguryo hitherto, the Taesongsan Castle of Pyongyang is most typical.

The castle built between the third century and the fifth century was made of stone walls connecting 6 peaks.

Within the castle there were military installations, armories, barracks, warehouses and many ponds.

Koguryo castles had peculiar characteristic and good points in location and use of ground coupled with fine building technique and establishments of castles. So, they not only supplied a model for later military architecture in our country but also exerted great influence upon the development of castle-construction in neibouring countries.

On display at the 6th room there are remains showing ground plan of castle, and spear, sword, arrow, arrowhead, shield and harnesses. From her early years, Koguryo attained such a high level of metal processing as to make weapons and tools with steel.

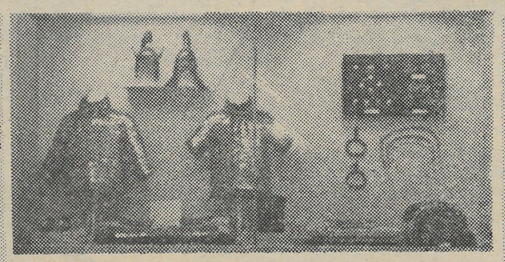
The excellent armours and arrows used by Koguryo warriors were widely known to neibouring countries.

Through tombs and their mural paintings of the Koguryo period, we can guess the fighting spirit and valour of Koguryo people who fought against Sui and Tang aggressors heroically with a strong regular army and military equipment.

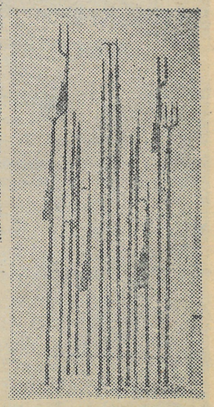
In the long-drawn arduous war against Sui and Tang aggressors that started from the late 6th century, the resourceful Koguryo people fought bravely for the country and won one victory after another. Thus they safeguarded their country's independence demonstrating its power widely to the world.

As seen above, the historical materials and remains put on display at the 6th room of the museum fully show that Koguryo was a country boasting a strong regular army with powerful weapons and mountain fortresses and flat castles, and that her people were the intelligent and gallant people who beat back millions of foreign aggressors scores of times and defended the country's honour and the nation's dignity.

Commanding appearance of a Koguryo mounted warrior

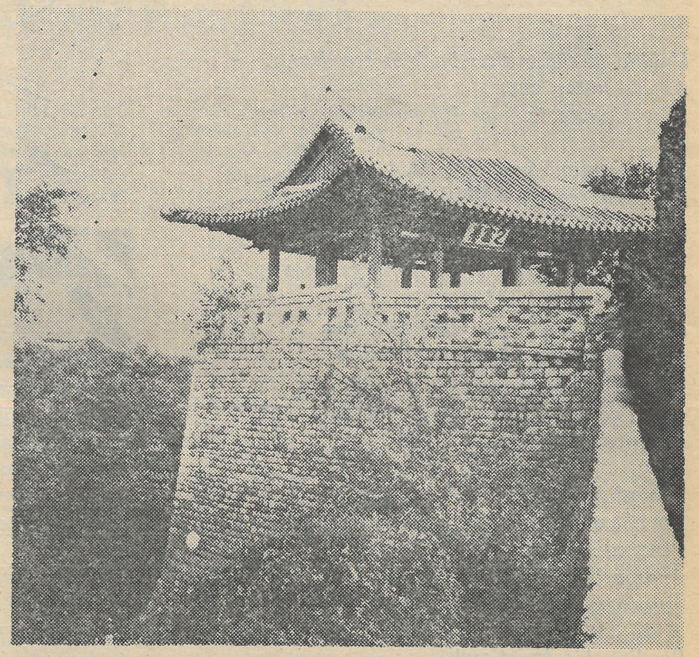


Suits of armour and accoutrements in the period of Koguryo



Various kinds of spears

Ulmildae Pavilion



Many cultural relics left by our people are scattered in and around the revolutionary capital Pyongyang boasting of a long history.

Ulmildae Pavilion standing in Moran Hill is one of the valuable relics of culture which our people are proud of.

Standing on the vertical pedestal piled up skilfully, Ulmildae Pavilion adds beauty to the landscape of Moran Hill together with Choesungdae Pavilion and Chongryu Arbor.

It has become known that the original pavilion was built at a time when the Pyongyang Castle was constructed (552-586) during the period of Koguryo Dynasty (early lst century B.C.—668 A.D.). Along with the remaining castle walls on its either side, the present pavilion which was rebuilt in 1714 fully shows a high level of our architecture and fortification.

Originally the pavilion was a north outlook of the Pyongyang Castle, which was used for watching the invading enemy's movements and for directing military operations.

Ulmildae Pavilion is famous as one of the scenic spots in Pyongyang from olden times, for its elegant building in the middle of green woods.

As a fruit of labour of our resourceful and intelligent people, the pavilion was also associated with their patriotic struggle to beat back foreign aggressors.

The restored pavilion is preserved in good order according to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for protecting and managing historic sites and remains. And it serves as place for the popular cultural recreation.

(FABLE)

A DROWNING WOLF

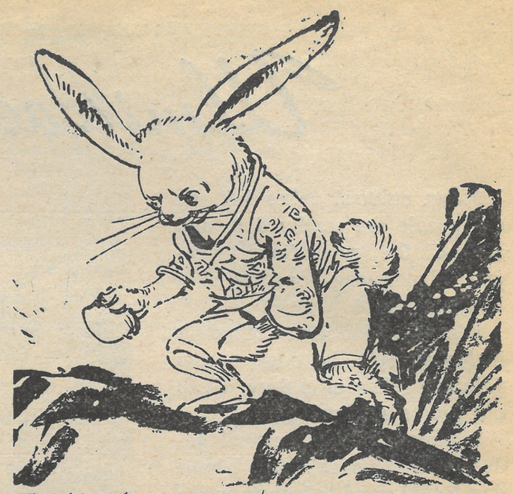
Unable to chase after buck or roe deer,
An old ailing wolf
Is waylaying in hunt for mountain animals.

Failed to find any animals,
He goes down to a thinly-frozen river
His furless body quivering.
Just at that time
A grey hare comes down a hill to drink water.

Gulping down slaver, the wolf says,
"I've pulled out my teeth
To be on good terms with you.
Also I've refined the taste to eat fish in the river.
It tastes good."

Though furless, toothless and powerless,
The old ailing wolf is yet devilish enough,
Plotting against her at a stroke.
Approaching the hare, he says,
"Do come here and drink water."

Reading his heart well,
The hare gets on the thin ice with a jump.



Watching her movement,
The wolf asks,
"Where are you going, eh?
Step this way, please.
You shall have some raw fish for a treat."

Crossing the neck of rapids by the help of the drift ice,

The hare answers,
"I, too, well know the place swarming with fish.
Follow me, please."
In fear of his losing her,
He pursues her helter-skelter.
Thinking nothing but the prey,
The hungry wolf, forgetting himself, walks on the thin ice.

Alas,
The wolf soon falls into the cold river with a splash.
Desperately he puts up his mouth to the surface.
He gasps out trembling,
"Oh, my. Oh, my...."

Then he entreats,
"Say, Hare. Please help me out of water!"
With a sardonic smile the hare says,
"Don't make a show of drowning,
But catch many fish in the water.
I want to be treated to it either."

Going to the bottom of the icy-cold river with a gurgling,
The wolf leaves his dying words, goggling his eyes,
"If I get out, I'll ...eat you flesh and bone.
I'll...bite you up with a crunch."

SOLIDARITY, COOPERATION AND REUNIFICATION

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:
"Even now, 30 years after the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our nation is left divided and the country's reunification remains the greatest national task of the entire people of Korea."

Another year has flowed on, without seeing the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification, the supreme desire of the Korean people. For the past 30-odd years the country remains divided due to the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea, and our people have suffered unbearable national misery and hardships.

Together with our people who long for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, the peaceloving peoples of the world hope unanimously that the entire Korean people will live amicably in the reunified land, putting an end to such a national misery and suffering as soon as possible.

But owing to the plot of the separatists at home and abroad to rig up "two Koreas", the question of reunifying our country encounters serious obstacles and the danger of perpetual national division is increasing further.

The US imperialists and their followers, the south Korean puppets, bring in military equipments using hackneyed phrase, "threat from the north", far from responding to the sincere proposal and efforts of our Party and the Government of the Republic, and menacing our people with clamorous war exercises.

In an attempt to fish in troubled water by taking advantage of the complex situation prevailing in south Korea, the US imperialists have ordered their army troops in south Korea to "stand by" on an emergency mobilization footing while vociferating about "observing their commitment" on "security" and dispatched from the mainland crack units several hundred strong and military equipment to south Korea to conduct military exercises almost everyday.

The US imperialist aggressors should give ear to the voice of the Korean people in the vigorous struggle for national reunification and to the voice of the world and act according to the requirement of the times and the people by thinking it deeply with sound judgement.

They should not object to the aspiration of our nation but draw a lesson from the situation in south Korea and discontinue all their military threat to our people.

The US imperialist aggressive troops should withdraw from south Korea taking with all nuclear and other lethal weapons and must not put obstacles in the way of the peaceful reunification of our country.

National reunification, as made clear in the July 4 Joint Statement, should be realized independently and peacefully on the principle of great national unity without foreign interference.

The great unity of the nation is the basic guarantee for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Under the condition that there exist actual differences in ideology and system between the north and the south, we cannot think of the peaceful reunification of the country apart from the idea and principle of great national unity.

Anyone, who values unity without hoping for antagonism and confrontation, should raise no point about the difference in ideology, ideal and system, and should concern himself about the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the destiny of the country before arguing about it.

Even though there are some differences in ideology, ideal and system between the north and the south, they cannot be an obstacle to unity among our one nation.

In present circumstances where the outside forces are becoming more undisguised in their splitting manoeuvres to obstacle the cause of reunification, if our fellow countrymen insist on things of their own or try to impose their own things on the other, our nation will be unable to achieve unity and reunification but suffer the tragedy of partition for ever.

Today the country's reunification, the greatest desire of the nation, is dear above all things to us and unity is urgent for us. So, we should not ask who was right and who wrong in the past but unite for the cause of reunification.

North-south cooperation is an important way for the nation to achieve great unity and to find a way out.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:
"A dialogue and collaboration between north and south are an important way of hastening the peaceful reunification of the country."

Only when the north and the south cooperate and the nation bands together, can they dispel mistrust and misunderstanding pent up in the course of continued division, create an atmosphere of trust and understanding and narrow down differences in political views and religious belief and in ideology and system on the basis of mutual trust and rejoin the severed ties of the

Wrath Will Burst into Eruption Like Volcano

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Where there is suppression, there will always be resistance. Where there is suppression, there is bound to be resistance, and where there is resistance, revolution will inevitably break out."

Working class and female labourers are now making resistance in all parts of south Korea.

Oppressed and exploited toiling people are raising their voice of resistance in Seoul, Pusan, Inchon, Taegu and Ulsan.

"We are not 'speaking machines'. We are human beings, too."

"Increase wages."

"We oppose mass dismissal."

"Ensure three rights of labour."

They demand human dignity and struggle for the right to existence.

"We Can Endure No Longer"

Last August the women workers of the Y.H. Trading Company fought a resolute struggle against mass discharge and for job, denouncing anti-popular economic policy of the puppet clique.

Armed police 2,000 strong made a barbarous assault upon them, hitting and arresting them at random. In spite of the atrocious repression, they carried on a desperate, bloody fight for the right to live. Their resistance clearly showed a firm will of the south Korean women workers to defend their right to existence through struggle.

10 years ago, Chon Tae Il, a young worker of a clothing factory in Seoul took part in a demonstration for freedom and living. In protest against the puppet clique's suppression, he poured gasoline upon himself and took his own life by setting fire on the body.

In place of her son, his mother Li So Son rose up in the struggle against the misrule and tyranny of the puppet clique and in defence of the right of the workers.

South Korean female workers chose the road of struggle from the life of bare subsistence where they could not find employment nor make a living however they wanted to.

The workers of a clothing factory along the Chonggechon river in Seoul stood against club-law of the puppet clique.

They wrote in an appeal:

"We can endure no longer. No more can we suffer death. In order to remain alive we will fight on at the risk of our lives."

This is a declaration of their stubborn resistance against tyrannical rule.

Wrath Will Burst into Eruption Like Volcano

Working classes are the creator of material wealth. They should enjoy social respect and have the right to lead an independent and creative life.

But in south Korea which is subject to foreign forces politico-economically and under the anti-popular fascist rule, the workers are groaning under the tyranny and suffering severe exploitation and plunder more than anyone else.

Every working place in south Korea is a burying place of human rights and a hell of labour.

Pangrim Spinning Mill in Seoul —it is a slave pen and an epitome of south Korean society stamping out human dignity and vital right.

Female operatives are forced to do arduous work 15 or 16 hours a day within a barbed-wire walled enclosure like a prison.

Shade temperature at 40 degrees C., waste thread and dust, hot steam, bad smelling air, dreadful eyes of foremen with clubs and whistles in hands—such are their labour environment.

Each month 70 or 80 female hands break down from atrocious overwork beside their machines.

There are countless women workers who make desperate efforts to receive scanty pay but get fired, in the long run, suffering from an incurable occupational disease.

Their everyday labour is geared to hard toil but paid poorly. Starvation wages far below the minimum cost of living—that's all.

What is beyond their endurance is the merciless violation of their human dignity.

More than two persons are not allowed to gather, and no collective action or activity is permitted.

If the workers demand their personal right and the right to live, the puppet clique in conspiracy with the wicked mill owner arrest and detain them without a warrant and inflict violence and torture upon them. It is usual practice for those gang of scoundrels to twist and break feeble arms of the women, strike them on the head, clutch their braided hair and kick them in the chest, stomach or private parts to vomiting of blood and serious injury, and bestially violate their chastity.

A Western journalist spoke of the Pangrim Spinning Mill as a "labour concentration camp". This is not an exaggerated expression at all.

The miserable plight of the female operatives in the Pangrim Spinning Mill is a microcosm of the corrupt, ailing society of south Korea, showing the stern realities of life for the working classes and women workers in south Korea.

The workers, however, make every endeavour to retain their employment even at such a hellish mill.

Taking advantage of this, the exploiting class in league with the puppet clique sweat the workers more harshly and cruelly.

Their working hour is further lengthened day by day, coupled with forced all-night work for a week or even for a month.

To make matters worse, the prices go on rising and the difficulty of living has reached the extremity, threatening their existence.

Political non-right devoid of a bit of right to lead a decent life, harsh slave labour and starvation wages—the workers could endure no longer.

The south Korean workers shouted:

"We've expected a scrap of conscience at least from those men of power because they also bear a human face. We made appeals and laments. But what they gave us was no more than betrayal, violence and deception."

"The only road to human dignity and natural right lies in struggle and, without it, we can not recover the trampled dignity nor regain lost freedom and right to live. Let's fight to the death to maintain our existence and guarantee our right!"

The south Korean women workers learned a lesson from the grim realities of life and rose in the struggle.

When their smouldering grudge and wrath burst into eruption like a volcano and flare up throughout the land of south Korea, they will greet a new bright life by putting an end to the tyrannical rule there.

Women sit-downers fight against the unjust measure of discharge by the south Korean puppet clique

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nation and thus successfully settle various questions relative to national reunification.

It will also help to develop the economy on a nationwide scale by restoring the economic ties between the north and the south and jointly exploring and using each other's resources and techniques.

Dialogue between the north and the south should be resumed in order to alleviate the military confrontation and ease the tension between the north and the south and pave the way to national reunification through cooperation and unity.

We sincerely hope to reunify the country peacefully through a broad-based dialogue in which the people from all walks of life in north and south are represented.

We have declared again and again that we always keep the door open for dialogue and that we are ready to meet all people who want reunification at any time and at any place in order to discuss the matter of great national concern.

This just and fair proposal of the Government of the Republic's receives the active support of the peoples the world over, not to speak of the Korean people.

No outside forces can divide our nation into two and interrupt our people's earnest desire to live in a reunified country.

Our people will surely reunify the country and carve out the future of the nation through unity and cooperation.

"In an exploiter society, the toiling masses are not the masters of society but victims of exploitation and oppression, suffering all sorts of humiliations and insults to their dignity, because they hold no state power and own no means of production."

KIM IL SUNG

Unbearable Violation of Human Rights

—Miserable plight of south Korean female workers employed at Japanese enterprises lording it over south Korea—

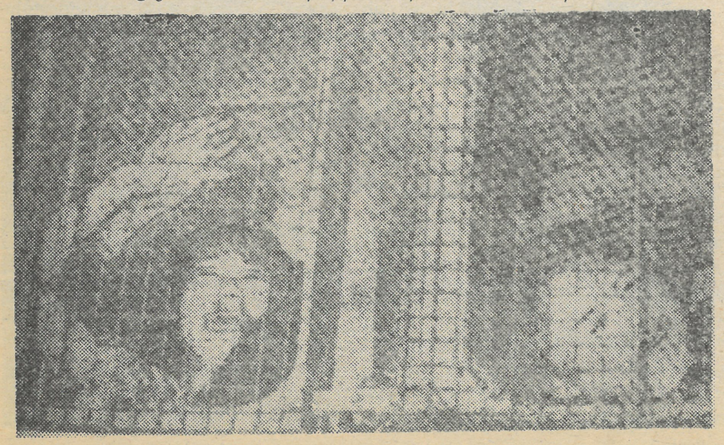
The south Korean people and workers suffer all sorts of humiliation and insults to their dignity under harsh exploitation and oppression because of the unpatriotic, anti-popular economic policy of the south Korean puppet clique.

Under the specious signs of "high-rate growth" and "increase of export", the treacherous puppet clique created what they call an "industrial centre" by pulling into south Korea from capitalist countries including the United States and Japan, those foreign monopolies' pollution industry which was rejected by the peoples of those countries. The so-called "industrial centre" constitutes key branch of the economy and a base of nursing the munitions industry in south Korea as the imperialists' stage of economic infiltration and plunder.

On the other hand, the "industrial centre" serves for the imperialists' exploitation of the south Korean people as a hellish place of slave labour where they fall into insult and contempt.

Especially, the violation of the personal rights of female workers by the vicious Japanese capitalists in the "industrial centre" is too much for their endurance.

Workwomen of the Y.H. Trading Company in south Korea scathingly condemn the puppet clique even in the police car



Harsh Exploitation of Female Workers

According to an investigation report from the south Korean puppet Office of Labour Affairs on the wages of female workers in the "Masan Export Free Zone" at the end of 1977, almost all of them were sweated at a low wage of less than 30,000 *won* a month.

To take an instance from a woman called Pak employed at a Japanese-owned electronic goods factory, she works 15 or 18 hours a day for 800 *won*. Such a starvation wage will not cover the per adult minimum cost of living which amounts to 48,500 *won* in south Korea.

In the "Riri Industrial Complex", in particular, down-trodden female workers are paid only 510 or 610 *won* a day. They drudge more than 14 hours a day but their monthly take-home wages are 20,000 *won* inclusive of overtime allowance.

On such a slender pay, the female workers eke out scanty livelihood.

Brutal Violation of Human Rights

Trading on their privileged position and money, the Japanese capitalists in south Korea go so far as to trifle with the south Korean women's chastity.

We may take the following examples: A few years ago, a Japanese technician named Kobayashi committed a gross outrage against a workwoman in the "Masan Export Free Zone".

This rascal demanded the female worker to give herself to him. On getting a refusal, he kicked and beat her black and blue. He chased after the fleeing woman to strike severely. Then, drawing her towards foremen, this shameless fellow rained hard blows on her again in front of many workers, bawling out she was ill-bred and insolent. The female worker was seriously hurt and confined to her bed.

Moreover, two Japanese engineers of a shotgun production company enticed female employees into a so-called "sight-seeing tour" and satisfied their carnal desires wantonly.

Such acts of barbarity are every day occurrences in south Korea.

Bringing the matters to light at the Standing Committee on Commerce & Industry of the puppet National Assembly, an "assemblyman" debated:

"The Japanese enterprisers sweat women workers at meager wages of 600 or 700 *won* exhausting every relentless means such as the lengthening of their working hours.

"Though female workers manufacture products all day long, the Japaneses would not estimate the quantum of their labour on some pretext or other. Without estimation they cannot get their wages. So, they are compelled to go to the hotel which the Japanese enterprisers are staying at to be subject to another humiliation."

Thus, the south Korean female workers have their personal rights trampled underfoot suffering unbearable insults and shame in the enterprises of the Japanese capitalists who have been ushered into south Korea by the traitorous puppet clique there.

* * *

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught, where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out resistance.

Today, the struggle of the female workers and the rest of women in south Korea is becoming acute, and developing into the political struggle from the economic one.

The struggle of the south Korean workers will certainly cause the ruin of the puppet clique, the introducer for the imperialists' aggression and plunder.

Opposing the fascist dictatorship of the puppet clique, south Korean women fight face to face with the police

"Korea's Reunification Question Should Be Settled Peacefully through Dialogue"

—From the Statement of Finnish Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea—

American imperialists are trying to perpetuate the division of Korea through their permanent occupation of south Korea and reign over there. And the south Korean puppet regime went the length of proclaiming it as its "policy" to split the nation.

The Korean people is one and the same nation historically and want to have the country reunified.

Korea's reunification question should be settled peacefully through dialogue.

As is clarified by the great leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung on several occasions, the great national unity between the north and the south is the most correct way to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Nevertheless, unprecedented fascist rule prevails throughout south Korea, which brings about an obstacle to the great national unity.

Without democratizing south Korean society, it is impossible to free south Koreans from the present rightless conditions and to achieve the national union and the country's peaceful reunification.

We strongly demand that the south Korean rulers discontinue their fascist suppression of the people and that the south Korean society be democratized.

We give a hearty support to the national reunification policy put forward by the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung.

"Eighty Million Bangladesh People Will Firmly Stand by Korean People in Their Just Struggle for Country's Reunification"

—From the Report Made at a Bangladesh National Conference Supporting the Just Struggle of the Korean People for a Reunified One Korea —

We consider that the national reunification policy of the great leader President Kim Il Sung is the most justified realistic policy to save Korea from her division.

American imperialism must stop its armed intervention in south Korea at once, withdraw its troops from there without delay and immediately accept the proposal of talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

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Citizens of Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, stage a demonstration expressing their active support and solidarity to the cause of Korean reunification

"CONTRIVER OF THREE-WAY TALKS"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: **"US imperialism is the very criminal that occupied south Korea by force of arms and has caused the pains of national division to our parents, brothers, wives and children who have been separated in the north and the south for as long as 30 years, and is the arch villain that is now attempting to divide our country for ever with its 'two Koreas' policy."**

Last year US President Carter sneaked into south Korea accompanied by Defence Secretary Brown, inspected the US stationary troops and the puppet army units, and conferred with puppet Pak Jung Hi.

Here Carter suggested a so-called "three-way talks" lacking consistence.

The proposed "three-way talks" is said to mean an absurd "meeting of senior official representatives" to be participated in by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and south Korea to deal with the question concerning the dialogue for Korea's reunification.

Trumpetting as if it were a "new diplomatic initiative", Carter ranted that they advanced a "joint proposal" on this "meeting" to "seek means to promote dialogue and reduce tensions".

The "three-way talks" loudly advertized jointly by Carter and the south Korean puppet clique is an unrealistic and unreasonable proposal.

There is neither rhyme nor reason in this mixed-up proposal. It is a fantastic assertion designed not to promote dialogue but to pursue "two Koreas" policy and freeze national division.

The dialogue for Korean reunification is a domestic issue of our nation to be settled by the Koreans themselves without any foreign interference.

If any "meeting" is held for the question of national reunification, this question should be discussed in the presence of representatives of the north and the south, the parties concerned.

The United States has no reason whatever to take part in it. The United States has no alternative but to give up its intervention in Korean reunification and withdraw from south Korea its occupation troops, the barrier to the reunification of our country.

The United States ought to do so in connection with the question of Korea's reunification.

Should the United States meddle in our reunification question, it would be an outrageous act of interference in our internal affairs.

If the "meeting" is convened to discuss about the matter of withdrawing the US forces and replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, south Korean puppet clique is not entitled to take part in it.

The replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement is an issue related to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, the signatories to the armistice agreement, so, south Korean puppet clique have no grounds for participating in it.

It is a matter of universal knowledge.

If the US imperialists continue to advocate the so-called "three-way talks" ignoring the actual fact, it will only lead to the clearer exposure of their dishonest standpoint against settling the question of Korea's reunification.

Should the US imperialists have even a bit of concern about the reunification of Korea, they must discontinue the "two Koreas" policy, pull out their occupation forces from south Korea unconditionally, put an immediate end to their military tie-up with the south Korean puppet clique and get into conversation with us to transform the armistice agreement into a peace agreement.

In his confab with puppet Pak Jung Hi, Carter assured the continued presence of the US troops there and the military reinforcement of south Korea.

Later Carter announced to freeze the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea until 1981.

What shameless, brigandish logic it is!

Behind the smoke screen of the "troop pullout" and "protection of human rights", Carter shipped into south Korea numerous up-to-date military equipment and weapons while conducting war exercises there almost everyday.

He reduced south Korea into the worst land of violating human rights and gave "unstinted praise" to the south Korean puppet clique, nefarious human butcher.

Such being the situation, Carter is making a fuss of the "three-way talks" as if it were an invention of significance in "troop pullout", "protection of human rights" and dialogue for reunification.

But, as a matter of fact, the "three-way talks" contrived by Carter, the most impudent aggressor, is a wicked contrivance aiming at perpetuation of Korea's division and stepping up machinations of aggression and war.

International Meeting of Women Held in Japan in Support of Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

An international meeting of women was held on November 27, 1979 in Tokyo in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by various women's organizations including the Japan Women's Society, the Woman Affairs Department of the Japan Socialist Party and the Woman Affairs Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) and Japanese women of all strata.

It was attended by Sumiko Tanaka, Socialist Member of the House of Councilors; Kazuko Yamano, Director of the Woman Affairs Department of SOHYO; Masako Yamashita, Chairman of the Japan Women's Society; critic Yoko Kitazawa; poetess Shoko Ema and other women representatives of various segments of Japan and over 200 delegates from the United States, Canada, France, Australia, Syria, India, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Sweden, Italy and Mexico.

Among the attendants were a representative of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan and a representative of the "Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

In her opening address Michiko Watanabe, Director of the Woman Affairs Department of the Japan Socialist Party, said that the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea carries great importance for peace in Japan and the world, especially for peace in Asia.

Masako Yamashita addressed the meeting on behalf of the sponsor side. She said:

No matter how vicious the manoeuvres of the splittists may be and no matter what dictator may seize power in south Korea, the desire and struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of society and reunification of the country cannot be put down.

She held that the Japanese people should energetically turn out to the movement for supporting the reunification of Korea which is inseparably related to peace in Japan.

Chiyuki Toki, Director of the International Department of SOHYO, who attended the meeting as a guest spoke at the meeting. He expressed sincere hope for the reunification of Korea on the three principles of national reunification.

Read out at the meeting were messages of greetings from the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, and Jean Dory, General Secretary of the Permanent Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

After a keynote report was delivered by Sumiko Tanaka and speeches were made by foreign delegates, Chairman Pak Jong Hyon made a speech on behalf of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan.

Special reports were made at the meeting. An appeal to the women of the world was adopted in the name of the International Meeting of Women Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

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The south Korean reactionaries should discontinue their brutal suppression of the south Korean people's struggle. And they should not build the wall of division turning against the nation and relying on the outside forces, but find a way to reunify the country.

The 80 million Bangladesh people will firmly stand by the Korean people in their just struggle for the country's reunification.

Meeting of Japanese Women Held in Tokyo in Support of Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

A meeting of Japanese women supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Tokyo on November 28, 1979.

The meeting was attended by more than 3,000 representatives of women from Tokyo metropolis, Hokkaido and prefectures of Japan, among them Sumiko Tanaka, Socialist Member of the House of Councillors of Japan; Kazuko Yamano, Director of the Women's Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO); Masako Yamashita, Chairman, and Sumiko Shimizu, General Secretary, of the Japan Women's Society, and critic Yoko Kitazawa.

Invited to the meeting were foreign delegates who had attended the International Meeting of Women in Support of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Masako Yamashita made the opening address at the meeting.

Speeches were made by Ichio Asukada, Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party; Mitsuo Tomitsuka, General Secretary of SOHYO; and Tokuma Utsunomiya, former Member of the House of Representatives.

Following the speech of Pak Jong Hyon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, Sumiko Shimizu made a keynote report at the meeting.

The Korean nation is undergoing the tragedy of division because of the United States and the Japanese reactionary forces following it, the reporter said, and went on:

To support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is a common duty of the world people and an important problem in achieving peace in Asia and the world.

After referring to the human rights problem of the Koreans in Japan, she declared: We will wage a movement demanding the immediate withdrawal of the US troops present in south Korea and the dissolution of the Japan-US-south Korea military system in order to further intensify the movement for supporting the reunification of Korea.

The reporter demanded the Japanese government to change its Korean policy into a friendly policy and strive for the release of the Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in south Korea, and expressed support of the south Korean people's struggle for the repeal of the "Martial Law" and the "Yusin System."

She called for a wide publicity of the achievements of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in socialist construction, exposure of the false propaganda about the "threat of southward invasion" and a movement for solidarity with the Korean women.

The keynote report was followed by a report of Yoko Kitazawa on the International Meeting of Women in Support of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held on November 27.

The meeting was also addressed by delegates from France and Nicaragua who had attended the International Meeting of Women in Support of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Then speeches were made under the titles: "On Visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Importance of Korea's Reunification," "On Discrimination against Koreans in Japan and Encroachment upon Their Human Rights," "Appeal of the Families of Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea", "Appeal from Okinawa against Okinawa-based US-South Korea Joint Military Exercises and Japan-US-South Korea Military Integration," and so forth.

A "Resolution Demanding the Immediate and Unconditional Withdrawal of US Troops from South Korea and a Switchover in the Policy for Fixing 'Two Koreas' " and a "Resolution Demanding a Switchover in the Policy toward Korea" were adopted at the meeting.

The meeting adopted an appeal before closing.

Struggle against Imperialism and Cause of National Liberation

Holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, uncounted millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, who were condemned to oppression and exploitation in bygone days, have resolutely risen in the struggle to safeguard their political independence and sovereignty and protect their natural resources.

As an important component of the world revolution, this struggle plays a big role in the fight to achieve the final victory of human emancipation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Today the imperialists hate and fear the national-liberation movements of the third world peoples most bitterly and are making every possible attempt to strangle them."

Deprived of their footing of plunder in the non-aligned states and the developing countries, the imperialists are manoeuvring both openly and secretly to subordinate these countries while resorting to the move of aggression and war in a more undisguised manner.

Now in the worst economic crisis, US imperialism fools peoples of the world by putting up the specious sign of "peace", threatens third world countries with the policy of "strength", and tries to subject the non-aligned states and the developing countries to its will by subversive and sabotaging activities in all parts of the world.

Moreover, US imperialism makes a vicious attempt to drive wedges between the developing countries to sow discord and cause disputes and conflicts among them, and on the plea of "assistance" and "protection", pokes its nose into their domestic affairs to disintegrate those countries from within.

Because of the imperialists' machination for division and alienation today, the unity of non-aligned states, developing countries is being destroyed and disputes arise to weaken the anti-imperialist force. Consequently, the cause of national liberation faces many difficulties and undergoes an ordeal.

For winning the cause of national-liberation, therefore, those countries should hold higher the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The political independence gained by the non-aligned states and the developing countries is no more than the initial step towards the ultimate victory of national liberation.

The reason is that there remain surviving elements of imperialism and colonialism and their politico-economic footholds, and the interferences of the imperialists from without have become more open.

In addition to that, the imperialists, though kicked out of those countries, detest the progressive measures taken by those countries and attempt to put them again under the yoke of colonialism far from relinquishing their aggressive designs.

Under these circumstances, if the non-aligned countries weaken the struggle against imperialism or remit their vigilance, they can neither advance the cause of national liberation nor safeguard their revolutionary gains, which will lead to the loss of their independence and sovereignty in the long run.

That's why for the ultimate victory of the cause of national liberation, non-aligned states and developing countries should continue to intensify the anti-imperialist struggle to liquidate the colonialist remnants and effect progressive socio-economic reforms to build an independent national economy and national culture, and realize a perfect equality and independence in the international relations.

In the present situation where the US imperialists manoeuvre to disunite the anti-imperialist force by destroy-one-by-one strategy, the non-aligned states and developing countries can defend their revolutionary gains and accomplish the cause of national liberation only by strengthening unity and cooperation.

Unity is a source of strength and a decisive guarantee of victory.

A powerful united anti-imperialist struggle of non-aligned states, developing countries and all oppressed peoples shall speed up the decay and ruin of imperialism and hasten the triumph of the cause of national liberation.

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Korean painting: **"Step firm"**

No. 13632

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Women OF KOREA

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